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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Washington Would Not Inflate

MacDonald Will Not Meet Laval

Youth Learns of Disarmament

White Russians Go to Tokyo

Germany Pushes a Super-Zepp

THE Washington Administration emphasizes the statement that its great financial relief measures do not mean an attempt at inflation. The undertaking is simply to check deflation and to encourage business. Some European countries have misunderstood the move. The United States has seen wholesale commodity prices drop 32 per cent in two years and industrial production drop 44 per cent, with loans and investments showing a heavy decline. Yet the downward trend continued—deflation feeding upon itself. Thus the necessity of arresting deflation and making credit available so that business might begin at once to climb steadily back. The whole great plan, declare the Administration spokesmen, is to lift business back to normal—not to inflate it above that satisfying point.

¶ Prime Minister MacDonald and Premier Laval cancel their projected conference. No use in discussing details, they say, until they can agree on fundamentals. France insists on its right to the unconditional annuities from Germany. Britain holds that an extension of the moratorium would have to include unconditional as well as conditional payments. France's only concession on this point is that the unconditional payments might continue to be made, as at present, to the World Bank and reloaned to the German railways. The British and French treasury officials will keep up negotiations. They have a sound reason for believing they can agree on a basis for a new moratorium before the present one expires on June 30—the belief that they will have to do so.

¶ British school children are to be made to understand that disarmament looks to youth. Sir Donald Maclean, president of the Board of Education, prepares an impressive message to be read in every schoolhouse on Feb. 2, when the Disarmament Conference opens in Geneva. The children are shown how the peace of the future depends upon their behavior. They are urged to study international problems in achieving a mental attitude that will be proof against the assaults of prejudice and a spiritual hardihood that will resist the onslaughts of panic and disappointment. A wonderful admonition for any youth to ponder—and to share with his elders.

¶ Mukden's White Russian residents send a delegation to Tokyo to request citizenship in the proposed Manchurian independent state. The Japanese Consul-General advises his Government that the White Russians are penniless and unagreed among themselves and not to be taken too seriously. The delegation's long trip to Tokyo is mystifying. Why shouldn't those desiring citizenship in the Manchurian independent state apply to—the independent Manchurian state?

¶ Germany pushes work at Friedrichshafen on the new Zeppelin LZ-129. With a length of 750 feet, it will outstrip the present premier Akron. It will carry all the fuel its crude oil motors can consume in 100 hours while driving it 8000 miles. Meanwhile, its predecessor, the Graf Zeppelin, prepares for eight trips across the Atlantic during the summer. Regular service between Europe and South America is projected. One way fare, $500; round trip, $833. The Reich Treasury aids with an appropriation. Germany would have its new ships rate in the air as its one-time ships rated on the sea—as champions in size, luxury and speed.

¶ Liverpool Cathedral strikes a new note in gratitude. In holding a joint centenary celebration for Lewis Carroll, author of "Alice in Wonderland," and Edward Lear, author of the "Nonsense Books," it announces that the service is "to thank God for imagination and laughter." Nearly every citizen of today can join in such a thanksgiving and one of the citizens of yesterday would have gloried in it—Lewis Carroll.

¶ Paris acclaims Codos and Rohida for flying home from Hanoi, Indo-China, in three and one-fourth days. They cut 30 hours off the record of Dieudonné and Coste and covered the 7000 miles at 85 miles an hour. A record is set between a European country and its Far Eastern possession—one more jolt to geography.

¶ New York City experiments with noise. Putting rubber tires on the milkman's chariot at break of day is found to reduce its thunder from 30 decibels to 20. Rubberizing the metal carrier in which the milk bottles travel from wagon to doorstep makes the clatter nine decibels less. It is discovered that silencing the turnstiles in the entrance gates fire out of the bottom of the subway. The reclamation of quiet is seen to be rather simple. But to the silencing of the electrical riveting machines on our buildings some persons make vehement protest. In these times they long to hear more rather than less of this sort of thing.

Discarded Metal To Make Pen Nibs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hobart, Tas.

DISCOVERY of osmiridium in lode formation at Adamsfield, a new mining center, recently has opened a new chapter in the history of Tasmanian mining. Osmiridium is used, among other things, for pointing nibs of fountain pens. The mining of this metal is of comparatively recent growth. In some districts it was found associated with gold, and miners, not being aware of its value, used to throw it away.

It has brought up to £30 per ounce—five or six times the value of gold—and now is worth about £18 an ounce. In former years it has been recovered alluvially.

Franco-Soviet Treaty Halted By Publicity

Policy of Keeping Berlin and Moscow Separated Pursued by Paris

By SIBLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The publicity given to the project of a Franco-Russian treaty appears to have rendered its conclusion onerous, if not impossible. It should be clearly stated that no serious contradiction has been given to the project. A document was initiated, and normally, in diplomatic transactions, such a document is regarded as ready for signature when certain conditions have been fulfilled.

Nor has the substance of the document been denied. Some vague phrases to the effect that the Government has not yet examined the project cannot be taken as meaning much. It is unthinkable that responsible officials would reach an accord and submit it to other countries unless they had the approbation of ministers.

But it is apparent that the revelation of the project has aroused great opposition. It may now go no further, at least for the moment. It has already disturbed the relations between various countries, and it will prove to be difficult to put the project into execution.

The policy of the Quai d'Orsay was to keep Russia detached from Germany, for a German-Russian alliance has always been one of the bugbears of French diplomacy.

Germany Kept Informed

It is doubtful, however, whether the proposed Franco-Russian treaty will succeed in this purpose. For as far back as October last the Soviet informed the German Government of the project, and presumably kept German diplomacy acquainted with the progress of negotiations. The conclusion is irresistible that neither Germany nor Russia saw any grave inconvenience to them in the proposals.

It should be remarked that Russia reserved its definition of the aggressor toward which France engages itself to observe neutrality, and it may be taken that such a definition would not run counter to the German-Russian understanding. Thus France was left in the dark as to how Russia would subsequently interpret the treaty. France might therefore be immobilized in the event of a Russo-Polish dispute.

It is likewise to be remarked that Russia and Germany have signed a commercial agreement, and that Russia may therefore count upon an increase of German purchases to counterbalance Russian purchase in Germany. Diplomatic critics logically argue that Germany would not have agreed if it was not satisfied with the Franco-Russian negotiations.

Welcomes Capitalistic Help

Another French objective was to obtain commercial advantages in Russia. But, in fact, the Franco-Russian commercial negotiations, which were engaged last spring between French industrialists and Russian officials, have not reached the expected conclusion. Russia certainly looks to capitalism to help it, and individuals can, at their own risk, make bargains with Russia. Larger arrangements are not so easy, and it is observed that the United States, which has had the most profitable relations with Russia, is precisely the country which has refused to enter into any political contact with Russia.

Pertinax declares that political conventions with Russia, instead of serving to modify the Russian system, have always served to establish it more firmly, and to encourage revolutionary offensives. Germany is perhaps playing with fire, but Germany is in special circumstances. France cannot, it is said, afford to enter into a pact with Russia, and should not encourage countries like Roumania to come to an accord with Russia which may be dangerous for the whole of Europe.

Whatever may be thought of these arguments, it is certain that the disclosure of the Franco-Russian project has made its conclusion far more unlikely. It has received a severe check.

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BAKER'S STAND ON LEAGUE AIDS HIS CANDIDACY

Called 'Receptive' Candidate With World Issue Sidetracked

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—Mr. Newton D. Baker's statement in New York that he would not force the United States into the League of Nations is accepted on all sides here as meaning that he is a "receptive" candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. Many observers consider the news as among the major developments thus far in the 1932 presidential race. It is agreed on all sides that the emergence of Mr. Baker as a candidate has possibilities in the present situation within the Democratic Party, of the most far-reaching importance.

The Baker announcement in itself was merely that he believed the League of Nations should not be an issue in the coming campaign; and that while he had not abated his own support for the League, he would not have the country enter the League, even if he had the power to bring it in, unless "an informed and convinced majority" urged such action.

But the political situation behind Mr. Baker's statement is such that the announcement has caused profound interest. It hinges on the extent and possible developments from the rift between Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York and former Gov. Alfred E. Smith. Governor Roosevelt is the outstanding Democrat for the nomination. His supporters claim 678 delegates out of a total of 1154 to the party convention. Under the two-thirds rule, he needs only 770 votes to nominate.

The question then is whether Mr. Smith's apparent antagonism to his successor in New York can be carried to the length of blocking the nomination; and if so, who will get the nomination. As a "receptive candidate," it is held here by many, Mr. Baker stands an excellent chance, if the Smith-Roosevelt feud brings a deadlock.

Mr. Baker's verbal statement that he is not a candidate is disregarded here. Nobody would have made the announcement on the League of Nations in exactly that form, and at that place, it is held, who was not at least a receptive candidate.

Up to the present, even supporters of the League have acknowledged that Mr. Baker's strong advocacy has been a well-nigh insurmountable obstacle to his Presidential candidacy. His new statement, shelving the League as an immediate issue, is believed to lift that obstacle. It is likewise agreed that Mr. Baker's

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Advertisers Hear Of New England's Potential Market

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan 27—A concerted drive to turn the business tide in the direction of prosperity was begun by a committee representing 34 New England newspapers at a luncheon at the Commodore Hotel yesterday.

The purpose of the luncheon, which was attended by about 150 men connected with the placing of national advertising, was to present a picture of economic conditions in New England which would convince the advertising men that New England presented one of the best sales opportunities in the country, and that the newspapers of that section were, therefore, among the best mediums for advertising.

The appeal was based upon an array of facts and figures showing that in almost every respect New England is in a better economic condition than the United States as a whole, that purchasing power is strong there, and that sales results depend merely upon the initiative of the man with something to sell.

About 70 newspapers were asked to contribute to the promotion fund the cost of a 1000-line advertisement at national rates in their paper. Thirty-four responded to the first appeal, and it is expected that others will join later. Folders containing statistical data supporting the assertion that New England is a strong market were placed in the hands of the advertising men, and a campaign of advertising these facts in trade publications and in daily newspapers is planned.

Peace in Desert, Italians Report

TRIPOLI, Libya, Africa, Jan. 27 (AP)—After 20 years of incessant warfare, Italy's banners float triumphantly across that "spadeful of sand" in North Africa known as the Colonies of Tripoli and Cirenaica.

Marshal Badoglio, Military Governor of Libya, formally reported to the Government today that the provinces had been thoroughly pacified and occupied for the first time since Italian troops landed in 1912, when Turkey renounced her rights.

"The rebellion in Cirenaica and Tripoli has been completely and definitely quashed," he wrote. "This will point the departure for a more vigorous impulse toward civil progress in the two colonies."

PERU NAMES OBSERVER

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 27 (AP)—Dr. Francisco Garcia Calderon, Peruvian Minister at Paris, will represent his country at the Disarmament Conference at Geneva as an observer, it was announced yesterday. Peru is not sending a regular delegation to the conference because of financial stringency.

End to Deflation Declared Sole Aim of U. S. Credit Plan

Major Features of Hoover Program Get Under Way With Assertions That They Are Not Inflationary but Designed to Put Business Back to Normal

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—Interest in the Hoover reconstruction program shifted today from the progress of specific parts of the far-reaching program in the two houses of Congress to the larger national and international aspects of the whole presidential program as it relates to halting deflation.

The shift in viewpoint came as a result of direct intimations from the Administration that it does not consider its various measures "inflationary," as alleged by some European observers, and also from the second-day reaction to the address of Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, who presented the administration viewpoint in New York, and also denied there that inflation is included in the program.

A further international light was injected in the discussions by the opinion of Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institution here, given in discussing the reconstruction program before the National Cooperative Council convention, that "a permanent cancellation of reparations and interallied debts would, at the present juncture, probably accomplish more than any other single factor toward raising the prices of farm products and restoring some measure of farm prosperity."

The Senate and House continued activity on the different parts of the Hoover program. Yesterday they passed the initial $500,000,000 appropriation to start the Reconstruction Finance Corporation off on its activity, and today the Senate took up the confirmation of the three nominations for the appointive members of the Board of Directors of the body.

Interest in the financial consequences of the Hoover reconstruction program on its broadest basis has been gathering here for some time. Looked at from European eyes, according to reports brought from

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TARIFF LEVELS OF 1926 URGED AS TRADE REVIVER

School of Politics Hears Talk on England's Economic Difficulties

England's effort to extricate itself from its economic difficulties may swing the scale from national capitalism to international capitalism, Mr. William Yandell Elliott, associate professor of government at Harvard University, told the School of Politics on Foreign Affairs in session at Radcliffe College today. Taking as his topic "England at the Cross Roads," he declared that England might by a bold gesture turn its colonial monopolies over to international control.

England less than any nation can prosper in a tariff-locked world and its establishment of a tariff, he said, was primarily for the purpose of bargaining. England, because it must sell and buy to exist, requires a reciprocal economic order, he declared.

At the next imperial conference to be held in Canada this summer, England will either march down the road of nationalistic imperialism or it will inaugurate economic internationalism, he said. The trade of the world, he said, is stagnated beneath frozen markets, and England is dependent upon the revival of that trade. That need means, he continued, either that England will exploit its colonies for self-preservation, or that it will take the lead in ending nationalistic economies.

That capitalism, nationalistic in character, cannot expand naturally, he says the present situation has demonstrated. It is responsible for armaments and all the coterie of national fears and rivalries, in his opinion. If England, because of its extremity, induces economic practices to step out of the straightjackets of nationalism, he says, it will be a boon to the world.

Renunciation of tariffs at this time, he says, is impracticable, but a return to the tariff levels of 1926 would restore world trade.

Restoration of the position formerly enjoyed by the gold standard, through reduction of war debts and reparations, was proposed by Dr. John H. Williams, professor of economics at Harvard University.

Payment of war debts and reparations has produced what he characterized as an abnormal monetary condition. For a decade gold has been pouring into nations, which, because of their creditor position, should have been exporting it, he contended.

Normal conditions will, he believes, be speeded by removal of present debt and reparation payments from the economic picture. "I favor improving the gold standard rather than abandoning it in favor of some other standard," he said. Economizing gold, and improving the mechanism of international clearance, he recommended.

Mr. Grover Clark, former editor of the Peking Leader, said the West must preserve the sanctity of international obligations. It must also convince the Japanese that the military of that nation has brought on Japan "grave international disgrace" by its violation of its peace pledges to the world, he said.

The independence movement in India will go on, said Dr. Walter E. Clark, editor of the Harvard Oriental Series. The movement rests on solid economic, educational and political awakenings brought about by the West, he said. However, if the extremists win at the present, anarchy will be the result. If the moderates permit the British Government to remain while they achieve an irresistible organization a peaceful transformation of control may be accomplished, he believed.

MERCANTILE MARINE ORDERS WAGES CUT

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Pay cuts for sailors, firemen and stewards in vessels of the mercantile marine were ordered yesterday by the National Maritime Board, effective Feb. 1.

For vessels in foreign trade the cut will be 18s. a month (about $4.25) and on ships in the home trade, 8s. a week. There will be proportionately small reductions for some of the lower officers.

PREMIERS FAIL TO FIND ACCORD ON REPARATIONS

France Declines to Yield on Unconditional Payments by Germany

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 27—The French and British Governments having failed to reach agreement on conditions under which the moratorium on German reparations might be continued for one year after July, 1932, the meeting between the Prime Ministers, M. Pierre Laval and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, planned for this week will not take place.

Negotiations nevertheless are continuing between French and British treasury officials and it is hoped some arrangement to which Germany will consent can be devised in order to facilitate assembling a general reparations conference before June 30.

The principal obstacle to Franco-British accord is France's insistence upon its right to the so-called unconditional annuities. The British Government would have been willing to grant Germany a year's exemption from all payments, including the unconditional, but France, as at the time when President Hoover made his moratorium proposal last June, continues adamant on this point. The maximum concession France is willing to make is that these unconditional payments might continue as at present to be paid to the Bank for International Settlements and reloaned to German railways.

With regard to conditional annuities, France is unwilling to extend the moratorium without receiving some assurance that the United States will take similar action concerning debts. While Great Britain appears convinced that a gesture of renunciation concerning reparations by Germany's European creditors would lead America to take similar action on debts, France considers this most unlikely.

Another reason for postponement of the meeting is Mr. MacDonald's series of important engagements this week.

M. Pierre Etienne Flandin, Finance Minister, appearing yesterday before the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, declared that German reparations payments to France had netted only 5,165,000,000 gold marks as compared with 102,000,000,000 francs expended by France in restoring devastated regions. M. Flandin maintained that German estimates of reparations payments were widely different from the French because the Germans had greatly exaggerated the value of their payments in kind.

M. Leon Blum, Socialist leader, is continuing his campaign to have this question submitted to an international commission of arbitration which would investigate the actual value of German payments and French expenditures for reconstruction.

As the result of adjournment of the Lausanne conference and the Laval-MacDonald meeting, public attention is now turning from the reparations question to that of disarmament. Arrangements for Parliamentary elections next spring continue to dominate the activities of the Chamber of Deputies.

Hoover Plan Would Favor Home Goods

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—President Hoover will recommend to Congress legislation giving a preference to American goods in supplying governmental needs, it was learned yesterday.

In recent purchases of supplies, it was stated, where the Government normally takes the offer of the lowest bidder, foreign goods have been purchased in a number of cases. Cheaper prices of goods from foreign countries off the gold standard have been a factor in the situation, it was stated, and it is argued that this makes an unfair advantage.

SOUTHERN FARM PROVES REFUGE IN SLACK TIMES

Back-to-Soil Movement Is Found More Active Than in North

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Migration back to the farm is helping to solve unemployment problems in southern states more easily than in other sections of the United States, according to a recent survey by the Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries.

Population figures show the South is still essentially agrarian and although many farmers move to the city when times are prosperous and jobs plentiful, they retrace their steps in times of adversity to the farm, which at least guarantees them food and shelter and, if they are industrious, comparative plenty.

Estimates place the number of persons who have left Birmingham within the last three years at from 15,000 to 20,000. They returned chiefly to the farms and rural centers whence they came. Other business and industrial centers of the South have lost population in varying proportions. This movement reduced the labor surplus, thinned out the ranks of the unemployed and lessened the demand on charitable organizations.

Thus there exists normally and naturally in the South a condition which industrial leaders have sought to cause artificially. Henry Ford has from time to time put much stress on the idea that great industries ought to have an arrangement whereby the factory or plant worker can have a joint interest in the production of crops and can divide his attention between labor in the plant and his work upon his land.

A notable example of the effort to correlate factory and farm is seen in Alabama in the placing of a dozen or more cotton mills in the smaller communities of the State. This experiment was promoted by the Alabama Power Company in coöperation with the Alabama Industrial Board. In these mills farmers and members of their family may work and at the same time grow enough food and feedstuffs on their own land for their needs. There is no labor trouble.

The southern farm is proving to be the new frontier of emigration. The injunction in years past was "go west" but it is now "go to the farm." Figures for the nation as a whole as gathered by the United States Department of Agriculture show that in 1930 for the first time the drift to the city was checked, 150,000 more moving to the farm than to the city.

Gar Wood Breaks Speedboat Record At 110.785 M. P. H.

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Jan. 27 (AP)—Mr. Gar Wood, veteran American speedboat racer, today set a mark of 110.785 miles an hour in his Miss America IX, to claim the world's speedboat record.

On the second of his runs today, Mr. Wood pushed his long 24-cylinder boat at a rate of 110.49 miles an hour southward over the measured nautical mile course in Indian Creek, following a northbound run at a speed of 111.08 miles an hour. Elapsed time was 37.52s.

The average of the timed runs in each direction was 110.785 miles an hour and exceeded the record of 110.223 miles an hour set July 3, 1931 by Mr. Kaye Don of England.

The second and slower of the two runs was with a wind, measured at eight miles an hour from the southeast. In addition, Mr. Wood had a slight advantage from an incoming tide on his southbound run. He is expected to attempt an even greater speed tomorrow.

Nazi Chief Asked To Visit London

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 27—Herr Adolf Hitler has been invited to visit London by an influential group of industrialists, the Monitor learns.

The invitation has caused some excitement in diplomatic circles, but it is understood there is no reason to suppose any obstacles will be put in his way on this side of the Channel.

The Nazi leader is at present in the anamolous position of being "semistateless." B birth he is Austrian and he has never been naturalized in Germany, the country of his adoption.

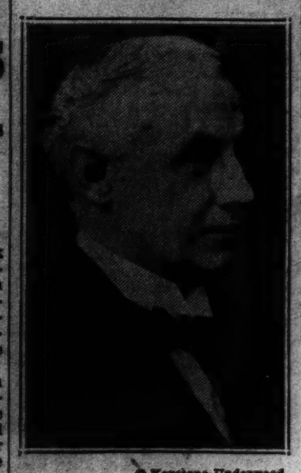
Consequently the passport question presents difficulties. These, however, could easily be surmounted if the German Government is willing, but in the existing state of affairs in Germany there is no certainty that the authorities will help him. Nevertheless the invitation has gone, and it is understood he is prepared to accept it.

SOUTH AMERICA PLANS TO BLOCK 'RED' COUP

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 27 (By U. P.)—The Government yesterday made public a communication from the Chilean consul at New York telling of an alleged Communist plan to intensify Communist propaganda in South America, especially in Chile, Argentina, Uruguay and Peru.

The consul said a Communist manual of instructions has been issued for distribution to promote the organizing of local chapters to foment strikes, and forming localized "shock troop" organizations to be called "Men of Action," assigned to commit acts of terrorism.

Pleads Cause of Peace To British Students



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SIR DONALD MACLEAN

British Youth Called to Aid Disarmament

Message to Be Read in All Schools on Day Conference Opens

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 27—A stirring message to the youth of Britain, stressing the importance of the forthcoming Disarmament Conference at Geneva, has been circulated in all the schools above the signature of Sir Donald Maclean, president of the Board of Education. Instructions have been issued for it to be read the day the conference opens, Feb. 2. The message reads as follows:

"Today people from many countries are meeting together at Geneva to discuss armaments—that is, battleships, guns and other means of destruction which are used in war. These people who represent you, as well as boys and girls of other lands, will strive to come to some agreement to reduce armaments and thus discourage war with all its evil consequences.

"Your opportunities for living joyous, useful lives in future may therefore depend to some extent on the progress made by this Disarmament Conference and those that may follow it; and the same is true for young people of other countries. This is why the present moment is so important for youth all over the world.

"I think your studies must have taught you that neither knowledge nor wisdom is limited to any one country; and that people of many races help make the good things which we should all be free to enjoy.

"I know, too, that some of you have made friends with boys and girls abroad and that you have learned to appreciate and understand them. I rejoice in this because friendship between the youth of different countries makes easier the task of those now assembled at Geneva.

"There is still, however, much for you to do, because the peace of the world depends not only on what is agreed upon by statesmen now, but on what you think, how you behave in the future.

"However young you are, you can help by taking interest in the work of the League of Nations and getting to know all you can about it—its aims, its methods and the people who attend its meetings.

"But you older boys and girls who are perhaps soon to leave school for work or for further study, I particularly, even solemnly, urge on you two duties. First, that by study of international problems and by maintenance of right relations with your neighbors abroad you should achieve the attitude of mind which will be proof against assaults of prejudice. Second, that by reflection upon the needs of the world you should cultivate a spirit not only resolute to resist onslaughts of panic and disappointment, but determined also despite all difficulties to persist with the tasks of peace which will be handed on to you."

Salvadoran Force Repulses Rebels

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador, Jan. 27 (By U. P.)—Officials estimated yesterday that there were approximately 2000 rebel casualties in the so-called Communist uprisings in various parts of the Republic of Salvador over the week-end.

The Government said federal forces were in control of the entire country. In some sections troops and national police still were pursuing rebel bands into the mountains. Banks and business houses have reopened and conditions generally are practically normal.

Principal leaders in the revolt have been captured and are being held for trial in civil courts. Some escaped and fled to Guatemala and others were believed to be hiding. Rebel forces never succeeded in reaching th national capital, nor did they bomb buildings here, as was reported from foreign sources

STEEL WORKERS GET JOBS

SYDNEY, N. S., Jan. 27 (AP)—About 100 workers were added to the steel plant force Monday when four furnace units were relighted after being idle almost two months. Single shift operations will be continued for a fortnight turning out steel required by subsidiary companies.

NEW CRISIS BREAKS OUT AT HARBIN

Fighting Among Chinese Endangers Russian Interests in Manchuria

RESIDENTS CABLE TOKYO FOR RELIEF

Secret London-Tokyo Messages Cause Speculation in Japan

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 27—There has been considerable fighting at Harbin, where General Hsi-sia's Kirin troops have attacked the anti-Kirin units, apparently including part of General Ting Chow's Chinese Eastern Railway guards. Japanese volunteers and the consular police are guarding the Japanese areas, but concern is felt, and the authorities have telegraphed Gen. Honjo and Mr. Tsuyoshi Inukai, the Premier, to dispatch Japanese troops, either from Tsitsihar or Changchun.

The whole situation is confused and fraught with the gravest possibilities, since, if Japanese forces are sent, the Chinese Eastern Railway must be used, which makes Soviet complications possible. The Soviet agencies are disturbed about the possibilities.

Chinese elements have again seized part of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Competent observers, however, think that the situation will be liquidated peacefully, believing that the fighting is due principally to a quarrel between Chinese elements regarding the division of graft. Harbin heretofore has been a special area, the income from which went to Gen. Ting Chow and his associates. With the organization of Gen Hsi Hsia's pro-Japanese government in Kirin, however, Gen. Hsi Hsia's followers demanded control of Harbin and the adjacent regions, since this means control af the Harbin taxes and income from the railway. Apparently Gen. Ting Chow has refused to accept this idea. He desires to hold Harbin and the railway revenues for himself and his supporters. Wherefore fighting followed.

Americans at Harbin

Telegrams tonight indicate that the Japanese residents are endangered since the fighting, which started in the Chinese section of Harbin, is spreading, and some Japanese airplanes have been scouting.

The White Russian organizations at Harbin desire to oust Soviet influence, adding to the confusion. There are a number of American business residents at Harbin, and a branch of the National City Bank, as well as a consulate-general. Telegrams so far, however, indicate that there has been no fighting in the so-called new city of Harbin, where American interests are centered.

The Government has revealed that White Russian residents at Mukden, including followers of the Grand Duke Cyril, are sending a delegation to Tokyo to request citizenship in the new independent Manchurian state. Reporting this activity, the Consulate-General at Mukden has warned Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, the Foreign Minister, that the Whites are not agreed among themselves and are generally penniless and unreliable, wherefore it is believed that the Government has received the delegation courteously, but does not attach much importance to its plea.

Shanghai Situation Critical

The vernacular press continues alarmed at the situation at Shanghai, printing wild rumors. But the Government feels that the differences there will be liquidated without extensive action. The Government revealed that the Japanese landing forces in the Shanghai area total only 300, not including the personnel of 13 destroyers despatched to Shanghai yesterday. It is asserted that other forces on Sept. 1 last included 2306 British, both inside and outside the International Concession, 1050 French, in the French Concession, and 1253 Americans in the International Concession.

In connection with the general Shanghai situation, a section of the press intimates an effort at reviving the attempt at international control of the majority of China proper, including the principal seaports.

In this connection, it is learned that Britain sent a note to Tokyo this month, the contents of which are secret and Japan secretly replied. The Government admits the interchanges, but declares that it was nothing important, intimating that Britain was merely concerned regarding the future of extraterritoriality and the general rights of treaty powers.

However, it should be remembered that British business interests in China have long desired international control of strategic points and have been continuously calling London's attention to the growth of the Chinese Communist Party, which now controls large areas, and probably could seize Hankow, establishing a capital there, if desired.

SOUTHERN EDITORS REPORT TRADE GAIN

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 27 (AP)—Newspaper publishers believe the southern economic horizon is clearing.

Directors of the Southern Publishers' Association expressed this opinion at a meeting here Sunday when they selected Asheville, N. C., as the July, 1932, convention city. Encouraging business reports were brought here by a number of the editors.

Echoes of Trip on River Isis Resound on Carroll Centenary

Symphonic Suites Built Upon 'Alice's' Thrilling Adventures Pay Tribute to Imaginative Powers of Famous English Author

By ETHEL C. INCE

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Tap, tap, tap sounded the footsteps of the White Rabbit retreating in the distance. Or was it the splash, splash, splash, splash of oars dipped by small hands into the river?

Alice could not decide which it was, for the afternoon was very warm, and her head kept tumbling over ridiculously against her shoulder in a way that made it impossible for her to keep her eyelids from falling down over her eyes, so that they were of no use at all in helping her to discover where the sounds came from. But there they were again, and now they sounded like the tones of a voice.

"One side will make you grow taller, and the other side will make you grow shorter," said the voice. And Alice sat up sharply and forced her eyes wide open as she listened to the fascinating tale.

It all happened nearly 70 years ago, but the echoes of that boat trip up the River Isis, a few miles above Oxford, will be stirred again this year by the celebration of the Lewis Carroll centenary. It will open today with a musical prelude that seems fittingly to recall the glee of the trio of children whose eagerness for stories has enriched the libraries of nearly 50 languages. Orchestras in several cities will include in their programs this week the suites written by American composers based on the Alice books.

Honored by Symphonies

Mr. Deems Taylor's "Through the Looking-Glass" Suite will be played at the regular concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conducting; the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Frederick A. Stock conducting, and the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Eugene Goossens conducting. The "Alice in Wonderland" Suite, composed by Mr. Edgar Stillman-Kelley, will be played at the regular concert of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Victor Kolar, associate director, conducting, in the absence of Dr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch.

The Manhattan Symphony Orchestra will give the "Through the Looking-Glass" Suite early in February, with Mr. Taylor himself directing.

But the high note of the centenary celebration will be the arrival of "Alice" herself—Mrs. Reginald Gervis Hargreaves—who has accepted Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's invitation to be present at ceremonies at Columbia University, and is expected to come to this country in the latter part of April. A Lewis Carroll exhibition, which will include 550 items and is said to be the most complete collection of memorabilia of the author of "Alice in Wonderland" ever brought together, will open at the Avery Library, Columbia University, on April 1.

"Curious Creatures" Introduced

Mrs. Hargreaves was the 10-year-old Alice Liddell, to whom, with her sisters Lorina and Edith, a young mathematical lecturer, Mr. Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, first told the story of "Alice's Adventures Underground," as the children's classic was originally called, on July 4, 1862.

Mr. Dodgson, his friend, Mr. Robinson Duckworth, a tutor at Oxford University, and the three Liddell children made up the party. To entertain the children Mr. Dodgson related the adventures of Alice, who was his favorite, in an imaginary trip underground, introducing the other members of the party into the story as "curious creatures" who were the heroine's companions in the pool of tears.

Lorina was the Lory, who "positively refused to tell its age," so there was no more to be said. Edith was the Eaglet, who peremptorily requested the Dodo to speak English because she didn't know the meaning of half his long words. Duckworth was the Duck, who insisted on interrupting the Mouse's story. Dodgson himself was the Dodo, who started the Caucus-race to get the creatures dried off and settled the question as to who was the winner by announcing "Everybody has won, and all must have prizes."

Of Scottish Ancestry

Mrs. Hargreaves was the daughter of the Rev. Henry George Liddell, dean of Christ Church College, Oxford, who traced his ancestry through the Earls of Ravensworth to John of Gaunt. Through her mother, who was a Lyon, she is descended from the famous Strathmore family of Scotland. Her husband was Mr. Reginald Gervis Hargreaves, a well-known sportsman of his day. Two of her sons, Capt. Alan Knyveton Hargreaves, of the Rifle Brigade, and Capt. Leopold Reginald Hargreaves, were killed in the World War. Her third son, Maj. Caryl Liddell Hargreaves, of the Scots Guards, will accompany her to this country. Mrs. Hargreaves has lived at her estate, Cuffnells, in the south of England, since her marriage 51 years ago.

The famous manuscript of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" has been lent for the exhibition by its owner, Mr. Eldridge Johnson of Moorestown, N. J. Nine of the 14 known copies of the first edition will be on display, one of which was the author's own copy. Others were lent by Mr. Owen D. Young, Mr. Carl H. Pforzheimer, Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, the Pierpont Morgan Library, Mr. Henry Hollister Pease, Mr. Frederic S. Rogers, and Mr. John Gribbel. Mr. Young has lent the copy of the second edition which was presented to little Alice Liddell, and Mr. Morris L. Parrish of Philadelphia has lent the author's own copy of the second edition with numerous corrections in his handwriting. Many photographs taken by Mr. Dodgson, who was one of the first amateur photographers, and other special exhibits will be included in the display, which will continue from April 1 to May 4.

Baker's League Stand Aids His Candidacy

(Continued from Page 1)

national prestige has been steadily mounting and he is held by friends to be of Presidential caliber.

Mr. Baker is not expected to be an active candidate. As it seems here his whole strength lies in the prospect that he will be taken as a "second choice" in the event that Governor Roosevelt cannot muster sufficient votes to put him over on the first few ballots under the two-thirds rule. Mr. Baker is now in somewhat the same situation as Woodrow Wilson, his former chief, when the latter contested the nomination with Champ Clark. Mr. Clark got more than a majority of the votes, but failed to secure two-thirds, and Mr. Wilson eventually was nominated.

Many observers believe that Mr. Smith is himself a potential candidate. It is agreed that his name would bring many votes if presented on the convention floor. This, however, would undoubtedly cause great bitterness with Roosevelt followers and rather than let him have the nomination they would throw support elsewhere. In either case, as a "receptive candidate" Mr Baker is felt to occupy a strategic position.

Former War Secretary Says People Determine League Joining Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Mr. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in the Wilson Cabinet, divested himself of the chief political encumbrance that has blocked him as an outstanding contender for the Democratic presidential nomination yesterday when he declared that he would not "take the United States into the League of Nations" if he had the power to do so, unless "an informed and convinced majority of the electorate were in favor of it." Mr. Baker took the occasion of going aboard the Siboney of the Ward Line for a vacation with Mrs. Baker in Mexico to disavow the League as an issue in the forthcoming national canvass.

At the same time, in reply to a direct question, Mr. Baker said that he was not a candidate for the presidential nomination.

In political quarters the Baker declaration was seen as a development which may well change the whole complexion of Democratic pre-convention politics, in removing what has been looked upon as his greatest handicap as a candidate.

In stating his position on the subject of America's relationship to the League yesterday, Mr. Baker insisted that he was voicing "merely an opinion such as any private citizen is entitled to entertain."

"I have stated publicly several times within the last two or three years that the question of America's joining the League is at present not a matter in the field of practical political discussion," he said. "I repeat what I have frequently stated previously.

"I would not take the United States into the League if I had the power to do so, until there is an informed and convinced majority sentiment in favor of that action in the United States.

"I am not in favor of a plank in the Democratic national platform urging our joining the League. I think it would be a great mistake to make a partisan issue of the matter.

"I think we will go into the League some day, and I think we ought to. But I don't think that we should take that action until the people of the United States have had a chance to see the League in action and to study its action enough to be fully satisfied as to the wisdom of such a course.

"I don't think that the Democratic Party should advocate our entrance into the League just because Woodrow Wilson favored it. On the other hand, I do not think that the Republican Party ought to be for or against the League for any like reason.

"Republican membership or Democratic membership in the League based upon a sharp division of partisan sentiment in this country would be a feeble thing and would not give the United States the opportunity to exercise whatever power for good our membership there might be hoped to produce.

"In the meantime, I feel that it is wise for the United States to cooperate with the League with the utmost sympathy in its efforts to preserve peace and for the American people to study the League and so overcome some of our unwarranted prejudices against it."

Asked as to whether prohibition would be a "big issue," Mr. Baker replied, "Obviously not."

The Ohio delegation is pledged to support Gov. George White of Ohio for the Democratic presidential nomination, but, after the early ballots, it will be at the disposal of other Ohio candidates. Besides Mr. Baker and Governor White, the Ohio contenders are Mr. James M. Cox, Democratic presidential nominee in 1924, and United States Senator Robert S. Bulkley.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight and Thursday; diminishing west and northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight about 30.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts: Fair and colder tonight and Thursday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Thursday; colder tonight.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Strong westerly winds, diminishing late this afternoon and tonight, and fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	48	50	Montreal	34	36
Bismarck	-4	30	Nantucket	46	46
Boston	49	45	New Orleans	56	60
Buffalo	34	44	New York	48	52
Calgary	18	32	Norfolk, Va.	52	62
Charleston	58	70	North Platte	8	38
Chicago	36	36	Philadelphia	46	46
Cincinnati	34	50	Phoenix, Ariz.	36	58
Denver	34	58	Pittsburgh	36	48
Eastport, Me.	38	38	Portland, Me.	40	40
Hatteras	60	68	Raleigh	52	62
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m. Jan. 26	72	76	St. Louis	32	46
	72	..	St. Paul	18	38
Helena, Mont.	18	3	Salt Lake City	30	30
Huron, S. D.	10	26	San Francisco	46	52
Jacksonville	64	78	Santa Fe, N.M.	18	30
Kansas City	28	38	Seattle	36	38
Key West	72	80	Tampa	62	80
Los Angeles	48	56	Washington	46	48
Memphis	40	54	Wichita, Kan.	22	34
Miami, Fla.	72	76	Williston, N.D.	14	30

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 27.
B—Maximum Jan. 26.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 1:59 p. m., Thursday 2:28 a. m.
Height of tides 10.1 feet, 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:21 p. m.

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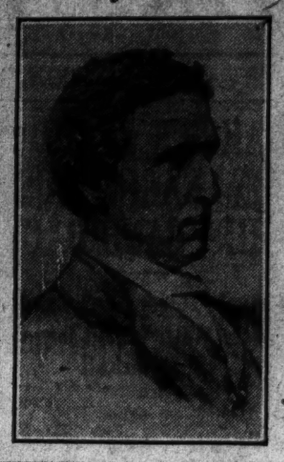
Their Joyous Whimsicality Spread to Every Clime



"ALICE" STORIES ENRICH WORLD'S LIBRARIES

At Left—"Alice" in Beggar Garb; "Alice" is Now Mrs. Reginald G. Hargreaves. At Right—Lewis Carroll (Charles L. Dodgson), Mathematician Who Turned Romancer. "Alice's" Photograph, Taken by Mr. Dodgson, is Now in the Collection of Morris L. Parrish. That of Mr. Dodgson is From the Collection of Prof. J. Enrique Zanetti.

Boston Art Notes

Vose Galleries

Mr. Leopold Seyffert, N. A., is showing a grand display of portraits at the Vose Galleries in Copley Square. Prominent portrayer of dignitaries, Mr. Seyffert has won many a prize and ribbon of glory. At the Carnegie International shows he swings a large popularity vote each year.

Mr. Seyffert makes portraits in the way that most people prefer to have them made. He is partial to smiling expressions, a lightness of mood, gay costumes. He decorates his models in clothes and garnishings that enhance them. He paints those clothes and garnishings with relish. He has an unmistakable craftsmanship which results from fidelity to surface appearances. He models features and forms amply and convincingly. Generally Mr. Seyffert mounts his models upon a rather simple background, so that they stand out in space more sharply.

Among other personages represented at the Vose Galleries are Judge John Bassett Moore, Mrs. Adam Gimbel, Mr. Fritz Kreisler, Mr. Leopold Stokowski. The familiar features of celebrities bear a poetic, softened expression. There is no doubt Mr. Seyffert pleases the sitter, for he seems to depict him as an idealization of himself. D. A.

BOBBY JONES GOLF FILMS TO BE SHOWN

How the winner of 13 major golf championships plays his game will be shown in two benefit performances of the Bobby Jones golf films to be given at the Hotel Statler, Saturday, Jan. 30, at 1:45 and 4 p. m. These showings will not be continuous.

Both performances will be presented for the benefit of the Free Hospital for Women and the films will be interesting to those familiar with the game as well as those who know little or nothing of it. Mrs. Charles W. Greenough of Needham, Mass., is in charge of arrangements.

RELIEF PAY CHARGES REFUTED IN CHICAGO

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 27—Rumors that inflated salaries were being paid case workers charged with care of Chicago's needy and jobless were met on Jan. 27 by a statement from the Joint Emergency Relief Fund revealing that the average monthly salary paid the workers is $117.16 and that each of them is doing an "almost superhuman amount of work."

Flight of the Bees, Sans Orchestra

B-z-z-z-z-z-z-z-z-z-z-z-z-z-zz!

It wasn't the orchestra that did "The Flight of the Bumblebees" at the Hotel Statler yesterday.

No! No! It was the bees themselves.

And this is how it happened:

Mr. M. W. Barrett of the Boston Nursery and Bee Yard came to the hotel to address a meeting of the Nurserymen's Association. His subject dealt with the care of bees. He brought with him a glass jar containing 500 bees. Mr. Barrett checked the jar in the lower lobby until it was time for his speech and disappeared among the crowd.

And then the jar cracked. No one knew exactly what caused it. Perhaps it was the penetrating buzz of the insects. Several bees escaped and began buzzing industriously around the check-room attendants. A hurry call was broadcast for Mr. Barrett. Luncheons were interrupted and announcements made.

It was an hour before Mr. Barrett was located. Meanwhile the liberated bees, disappointed over their efforts to store up a little honey, held a protest meeting among the artificial flowers and tropical plants.

Mr. Barrett rounded up the stray insects and patched up the glass jar.

B-z-z-z-z-z-z-z-z-z-z-z-z-z-zz!

GOODYEAR RUBBER MILLS ACTIVE

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 27 (AP)—Georgia Textile Mills of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company are increasing their activity and soon will be running substantially on full time, says Mr. P. W. Litchfield, president of the company.

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Vivid Rose Lights Snowy Hills Above Torrid Gorge in India

Bamboos and Persian Lilac Line Banks of Sutlej River —Squat Houses Clustered in Cobble-Paved Alleyways

TREKKING ON THE HINDUSTAN-TIBET ROAD
Last of Two Articles

By R. MACLAGAN GORRIE
Indian Forest Service
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India—Journeying along the Hindustan-Tibet road—the rough track that lies between Simla, the summer capital of India, and the borders of Tibet—the traveler is on one of the most pictorial treks the world has to offer.

Early on the march we came to Narkanda, 40 miles from Simla and situated at 9000 feet on the top of a pass which opens up for the first time a magnificent panorama of snow peaks.

The gorge of the Sutlej River lies 7000 feet below, only a matter of five miles away as the crow flies, but so steep that little of the river itself is visible. Beyond this, the hills rise tier upon tier to the glittering giants of the Seraj and Bashahr ranges.

The region is very like some of the famous Alpine views, such, for instance, as from the top of the Grimselpass looking across the Rhone to the Italian Alps, but with an extra 2000 feet added on to the depth of the Rhone Valley, and an additional 5000 or 6000 added to the height of the snow peaks at about the same distance away. If you can bring all that into focus and flavor with a sprinkling of clean new snow, you have got a very fair recipe for a spring morning at Narkanda.

Three Views of Richness

It is said of the famous Taj Mahal at Agra that one must see it three times, once at sunrise, once at sunset, and once in the light of the full moon. One might say the same of the Narkanda view, but I do not know which of the three gave us the most joy.

In the sunset, the vivid rose light crept up and up on the snows while the valleys became gloomier in the gathering dusk, until finally the light turned to a wonderful flame touching the three topmost peaks, and then left the whole world gray. Later in a white moonlight the snows made an ethereal gleam incredibly high up in the sky, and seemed made more of light than the moon itself.

Beyond Narkanda the road runs along the northern slopes of the Hattu peak, which carries a magnificent stretch of conifer and oak forest. The hill towers above so steep and all-embracing that very little sun ever penetrates into the ravines, all of which the road has to cross.

The result is that the road has thawed where the sun reaches it, while it is still frozen hard in the shade, and the traveler goes from morass to skating pond and back again to quagmire. We preferred to be on our ponies for the sticky bits, but hopped off promptly when they started skating on the edge of a vertical cliff! The forest here was mostly of spruce, magnificent old giants of 150 to 180 feet high and many of them of about 12 feet girth, set in an undergrowth of the graceful dwarf bamboo.

Decline of 4300 Feet

A day's march to Nirt was full of action. A drop of 4300 feet in 10 miles with an average gradient of 1 in 11 and frequently 1 in 5, on a rough path with lots of lumpy cross-drains and outcrops of rock, is guaranteed to find out any lurking nails in one's boot soles and wrinkles in toe-caps. By the time we emerged on the river's bank Sheila Mary in her toy "howdah" had been rattled so effectively out of her afternoon sleep that she was protesting loudly.

Incidentally, we had dropped below the reach of the winds which blow bitingly off the snows, and were now in the sticky heat of a semi-tropic river gorge, so we peeled off numerous wrappings en route and finished up with the official minimum. Some passers-by thought our basket saddle was a private deity being taken on tour, for this is the custom in these parts, and started doing "puja" bows in reverence to it, until they noticed a fat bare leg waving protestingly over the side of the pannier, when they realized that the joke was "on them."

Along the river bank we were back in the land of the "peepul" (a nobly spreading fig tree), semi-tropic bamboos, and the Persian lilac which was in bloom around the villages and made a lovely soft scent. Our next march brought us to Rampur, the capital of Bashahr, the native State in which the Sutlej deodar forests are situated.

Tailors on Every Doorstep

Rampur is hardly more than a hamlet, set in a wonderfully picturesque spot on a steep spur overhanging the river where it thunders over a broken rapid of huge boulders. The houses are squat and slate-roofed, clustered into a few rows of narrow cobble-paved alley ways. There are faint-hearted attempts at gardens, in which the Persian lilac and the loquat are easy winners.

The chief trade of the town seems to be that of "darzi" or tailor, for on every doorstep some one is squatting at a sewing machine among wandering calves and goats. Incidentally a famous machine maker has an agent whose shop, such as it is, is one of Rampur's proudest achievements!

About 120 miles from Simla the path drops down to the bottom of the Sutlej Gorge to cross by a suspension bridge to the right or northern bank. Beyond this it climbs steeply to nearly 10,000 feet in order to pass over a series of stupendous cliffs, where the river has cut a passage for itself through many thousands of feet of the granite core of the main Himalayan range.

Further on the valley opens out again slightly, and the terraced cultivation of Chini Village, 150 miles from Simla, seems almost flat in comparison. Chini is the administrative headquarters for the highland part of Bashahr State, and boasts a magistrate's office and a school. When we were there, the Governor of the Punjab arrived at Chini and the schoolboys turned out to meet him, waving flags and singing lustily. My wife said to the schoolmaster, "That was a fine song your boys were singing. What was it?" "Oh, madam," he replied reproachfully, "that was God Save the King!" and he went away quite convinced that the British have no ear for music!

The magistrate or "tahsildar" functions in a building which was at one time constructed by the Salvation Army in an effort to establish an outpost to make touch with the Tibetans across the border. This was not very successful, and even the orchards planted have now run wild, producing bitter apples and even more acid gooseberries, which the local people are glad to make a present of to any traveler brave enough to sample them.

The road beyond Chini runs for many miles at a level of 9000 to 10,000 feet through magnificant deodar forests, with many glimpses of the snow peaks of the Kailas group immediately across the valley. As we approach the Tibetan border the country gets more and more arid, for the effect of the monsoon rains is "combed out" by the ranges of the outer hills.

The people of the Sutlej Valley alter very much in type, becoming more and more Mongolian as the Tibetan border is reached. Their religion also alters completely, for the orthodox Hinduism of the outer hills is replaced by a cult of animism, in which each village has its own "debta," or goddess, of embossed silver and yak's tails. Then further up still, these "debtas" are ousted by the picturesque Buddhist lamas with their whitewashed monasteries and symbolic dances.

Himalayan Heights and Depths

FOREST REST HOUSE IN TERRACED ORCHARD

Spending and Saving

By FRANK C. MORTIMER

"SAVE today and have tomorrow . . .
Then there'll be no need to borrow . . ."

Acquiring another's umbrella is hardly the proper way to provide for the rainy day . . .

For exchange—Horse collar, set of blinders, linen duster, and limber buggy whip, for set of auto tires . . .

Readjustments are the order of the day. What if the family income is less, if we pay less for the things we buy . . . Let's make the best of the present situation and work harder to help improve it . . .

Trouble often seems to come
Toward us from all sides,
As we view it in approaching
With its giant strides;

Then, when it has passed and gone,
With relief we sigh,
And we wonder why we worried
'Bout the bloomin' guy.

(Copyright, 1931)

COUNCIL CONFIRMS LABOR APPOINTMENT

Appointment of Miss Mary E. Meehan of Boston to succeed Miss Ethel M. Johnson as Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Industries was confirmed today by the Governor's Council. Two of the seven members of the present council dissented.

Shortly before the announcement was made of the acceptance of Miss Meehan, Gov. Joseph B. Ely turned the meeting over to Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman. The presiding officer does not vote on confirmations.

ROWLEY HEADS ENGINEERS

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 27 (AP)—Prof. F. B. Rowley of the mechanical engineering department, University of Minnesota, was elected president of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers in convention here yesterday.

End to Deflation Aim of Credit Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

abroad, the Hoover program is assumed to be "inflationary." But the Administration holds the strongest possible belief that this attitude is incorrect, and it does not feel that it quibbles in the slightest when it denies that even the effort to pump huge new supplies of new credit into the business world, and thereby to raise prices, is a step to inflation. It is rather, it is asserted, a move to "stop deflation."

These two things are not the same at all, the officials of the Government, from President Hoover down, insist, and to make their point plain, a reëxposition of the entire situation, as they see it, has been given informally.

Deflation, according to the Hoover view, has now continued past all reason. It is feeding on itself. Deflation is expressed in such pertinent and poignant facts as that wholesale prices of commodities have dropped 32 per cent in two years; that industrial production has declined 44 per cent; that loans and investments in American banks have dropped $6,500,000,000; and furthermore, that after all this has happened, the pendulum has not yet begun to swing the other way, but instead between last September and December prices went down another 4 per cent, and production 7 per cent.

Directed at Halting

This is sheer deflation, the Administration holds; and the vast credit efforts of the Hoover program are directed at halting it. There is a real difference, in the Hoover view, between taking steps designed to putting business back to normal; and of shoving business above normal at an unnatural tempo, which would represent "inflation."

From the reaction of officials here, "inflation" appears to be destined to be one of those words that mean different things to different people. Several economists declare that what the country needs at present is "a little inflation"; and when asked to explain the term they point with satisfaction to the very steps of credit expansion which President Hoover has got under way.

"The essence of the problem," as Mr. Mills put it, "is to arrest deflation, to make available credit needed by American business, industry and commerce, and to encourage its use."

The various items of the Hoover relief program, from the huge Reconstruction Finance Corporation down, it is pointed out, all have in common the utilization of large amounts of federal credit to bolster private business. These are coupled with the administration determination not to increase the national debt after July 1, and to permit no increase in currency.

Commenting on the presidential proposals yesterday, Dr. Moulton, a nationally known economist, praised them highly. He declared, however, that they are "defensive rather than constructive" in character, and recommended a big increase in public works expenditure, and a final solution of the European debt problem as "constructive" proposals.

On the latter, he said that "every dollar which the European nations turn over to us in liquidation of wartime obligations means a dollar that cannot be used by them to purchase American exports." From this beginning he arrived at the conclusion, previously stated, that, weighing the advantages against disadvantages of a lenient debt policy at the present time, the American producer of farm products will, in his considered opinion, stand to gain more by complete cancellation of both reparations and war debts than by their collection.

Mine Status Held Lesson in Pay Cut

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 27 (AP)—Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, told the opening session of the biennial convention of the United Mine Workers of America here yesterday that present conditions in this country are "a tremendous indictment on our whole economic and industrial system."

"Every night, particularly in the mining fields, thousands of children go to bed hungry," he continued. "We hear much about reducing salaries as a cure for economic evils. My answer is, 'Behold the coal mining industry.'

"If reduction in wages was a remedy, then the coal industry ought to be the most prosperous in the world. We have an object lesson here of that unsound economic policy."

Will Canned Pumpkin Fill Needs? Canners Consider Vital Problem

National Association Seeks Means to Make Thanksgiving Pie a Year-Around Delicacy by Improving Methods of Packing

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 27—The big question is, Will canned pumpkin uphold the best American pie tradition? Can the canners keep the old New England dessert on the American dinner table the year round, making a Thanksgiving dinner almost any day in the year?

Pumpkin packers considered this grave question yesterday at a meeting of the pumpkin section of the National Canners' Association here, and were told that if the findings of research staffs are followed, there is every reason to expect that pumpkin pie quality can be maintained in an age of canned goods, and its consumption stabilized throughout the year.

Realizing that after all, pie making is a woman's art, the canners called in a woman expert to tell them what to do to increase their business. Miss Alice Blinn, executive director of the Delineator Institute, said that what women want in canned pumpkin is quality. They are tempted to use canned pumpkin, she said, because it saves so much labor—all the peeling, paring, cutting, trimming, steaming and sieving that are necessary before the mere base of the pie filler is obtained. But even so, many of them will turn a cold shoulder to canned pumpkin if the flavor isn't right, she added.

Research has been busy keeping up with the gourdlike fruit, Mr. L. G. Weiner of the American Can Company's research division indicated. The consistency of the pulp is no longer a matter of guesswork. Moisture measurements can be made with a pentronometer or a plummet, Mr. Weiner pointed out.

Exhibits of canning machinery held during the canners' convention at the Stevens Hotel are eye-openers to the average housewife. Can it be possible that the tasks which require all these great chugging, whirring machines are essentially the same as those she does in her simple kitchen with her primitive set-up of paring knife, preserving kettle and glass jars?

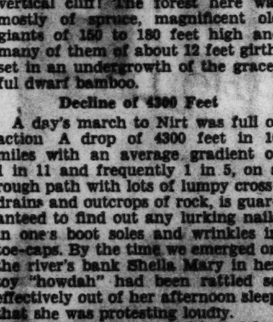
The men who have taken much labor out of the home kitchen have found machines for every process, it seems. There are bean cutters and tomato peelers, pickle slicers and a briner and siruper; can-filling machines and jar-cleaning machines (100 jars a minute); and just no end of contraptions for putting lids on cans, seals on bottles, and caps on jars, as well as others which will take them all off.

The varieties of cans and bottles displayed are bewildering. One firm has an entire booth devoted to bottles for the increasingly popular tomato juice beverage, including those with a frosted finish that makes the juice look freshly chilled.

CANADIAN CLUB INVITES PREMIERS

The Canadian Club of Boston and the Women's Auxiliary have invited Mr. C. D. Richards, Premier of New Brunswick, Mr. G. S. Harrington, Premier of Nova Scotia, and Mr. James D. Stewart, Premier of Prince Edward Island, to be among their guests at their annual charity ball to be held at the Copley-Plaza Thursday evening, Feb. 4 at 8:30 o'clock.

In continuance of their endeavor to aid any of their countrymen in need in the United States, the Canadian Club holds this ball yearly. The money is used for the charity fund which helps worthy needy persons of Canadian birth by furnishing food, clothing and shelter. This year there have been more demands than ever on its resources. Mrs. Arthur W. Thompson, 165 College Avenue, West Somerville, is treasurer of the charity ball committee.



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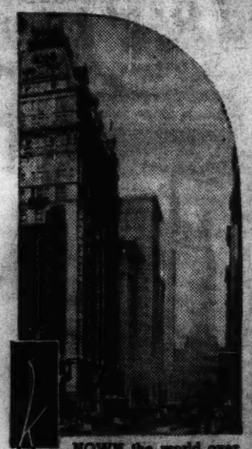

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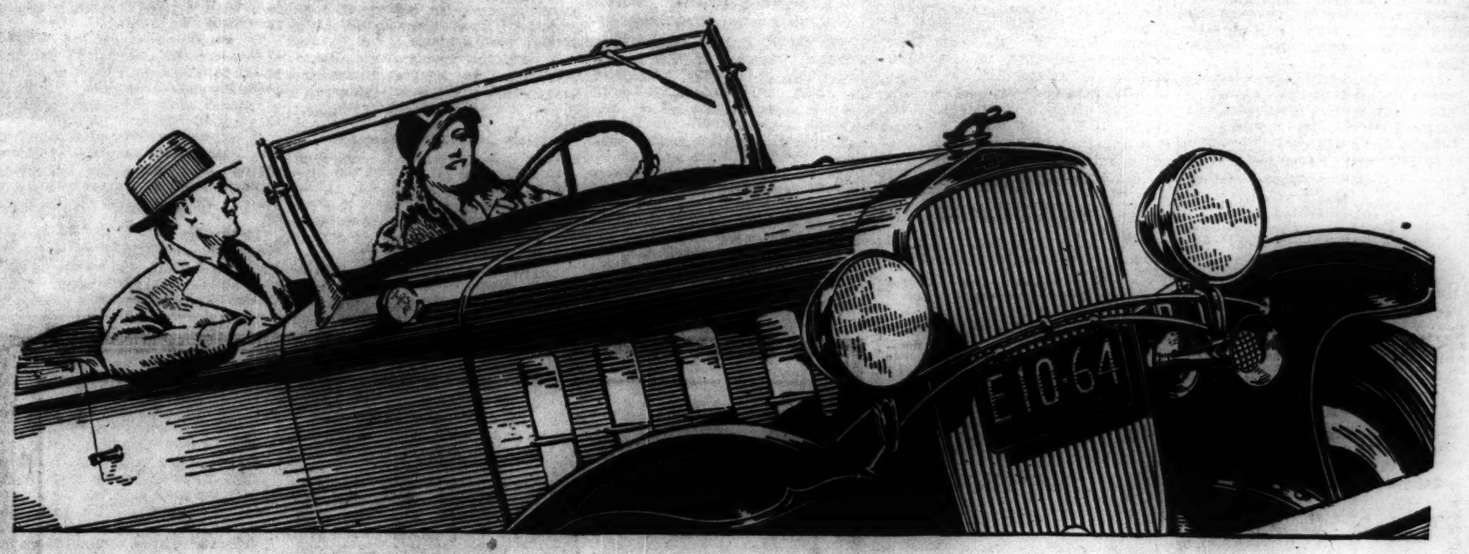

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NEW CHEVROLET SIX
THE GREAT AMERICAN VALUE FOR 1932

COMMUNICATION IS CALLED TOOL OF DEMOCRACY

Lowell Institute Speaker Traces History of Its Development

"Modern communication is an aid to democracy which helps large populations to know themselves by constant intercourse and thereby improve their economic status and their ability for self-government," Mr. A. W. Page, vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, said before a Lowell Institute audience last night.

His lecture was the seventh and last of a series on the application of science to electrical communication and was entitled, "The Social Aspects of Communication Development."

"The wide use of public communication is a symptom of democracy," Mr. Page said. "Those countries which are democratic in their social, political and economic structure use the tools of communication to the greatest extent."

He believed that the ability to have personal contact with other people offered a source of pleasure and power to the individual. He held that modern business could not function without modern communication. "Without the telephone," he said, "you could not have the skyscraper, for you could not get enough elevators into one to carry the messenger boys that would be necessary to deliver notes and messages. The telephone has thus made it possible to congregate where we wish, to form concentrated business centers and it has also made home life in suburban and rural communities more pleasant."

He traced the development of communication from the earliest days when messages were memorized by runners and repeated to the receiver, and pointed out that the development of printing, which had hastened the education of the average citizen by teaching him to read and write, was a high point in communication history.

With the coming of reading and writing knowledge to the general public, another democratic innovation, the postal service developed, he said. The first American postal service, he declared, was established in 1691, and it took post riders two weeks to carry a letter from Portsmouth, N. H., to the Virginia colony.

The War of 1812 never would have been fought if modern communication facilities had been available, he stated, for "the United States declared war against England on June 18, 1812, chiefly on account of the British activities under the so-called Orders in Council. In order to smooth the situation the British rescinded these Orders eight days after we declared war, and of course without knowledge of our declaration—just as Congress had no intimations of their intentions."

Speaking for the men of telephonic research and organization, he said, "We believe that in removing the limitations of time and space from the words of man we are giving him the ability for a more effective civilization, for by stimulating and facilitating human intercourse progress is made through interchanged ideas.

"Whether it is used to make more money or better men, to increase comfort and happiness or the opposite, to promote peace or war depends not on the facilities at his disposal but on man's desires."

New Automobile Designs Making Plea to Women

Women's influence on automobile designs and accessories is more in evidence this year than ever before at the Boston Automobile Show. Obviously, the reason is that there are more women drivers than ever and the manufacturer is more wide awake to this line of expanding the industry.

Carpets, curtains, arm rests, and many other added touches which men might overlook but which please the tastes of the woman driver or passenger are evidences of the trend away from the conventional in automobile equipment. The man is more interested in the power plant; the woman in special facilities for comfort and beauty.

Ease of driving also reflects a desire on the part of manufacturers to develop a car which will enable women to drive with a minimum of effort. One of the woman's great bug-a-boos of the road is stalling in traffic. Henceforth this will be a rare occurrence, manufacturers state, as the result of the development of starting equipment in many of the new cars which whirls the engine into action the moment it stops, provided the ignition is on. Automatic clutch action, automatic chokes, and ride regulators indicate a further effort to appeal to the woman driver.

A glance into the automobile show is sufficient proof that the woman is now as interested a spectator as the man. She does not stand idly at the side, any more, while the man of the house climbs all over the car, shifts the gears and opens the hood. While he gazes into the intricacies of syncro-mesh transmissions, the woman is seated in the rear seat, feeling the upholstery, testing the cushions and surveying the texture of the carpeting. The home-trained shrewdness of the woman buyer has resulted in more attention to details by the manufacturer.

The reason that the front seat easily shifts forward and backward is traced to the manufacturers' desire to please the woman driver. The appeal of color varieties on the bodies has to do with women's tastes. It is also a credit to the woman motorist that the huge cars handle with the same comparative ease as the smaller models. In brief, show officials and manufacturers concede the woman driver a large share of credit that the automobile will traverse hill and dale with few shifts of gears and with silent, swift, cushioned action.

Minarets and the Lazy Tigris

ON THE SHORE OF THE TIGRIS AT MOSUL, IRAK

Mosul Found to Be Origin Of Cloth Known as Muslin

Trip to City in Irak Marked by Beauty, Heat, and Relics of Past—Sand Storm Makes Bagdad Journey Interesting

Capt. Owen Tweedy, whose Odyssey of a Grocer's Van Across the Sahara appeared in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *between Jan. 31 and Feb. 4, 1930, is now engaged on another trek—this time from Egypt to Persia along unfrequented paths in Palestine, Arabia and Irak. The story of his new adventure is being published from time to time in the Monitor.*

By OWEN TWEEDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAGDAD, Irak—Our arrival in Mosul was beautifully timed. Suddenly across a wide sweep of rolling prairie, green with the spring, the town behind the gray battlemented walls which fringe the bold hill on which it clusters burst upon us. In the soft rays of the sinking sun, it stood clear and rigid against the deep blue of the snow-capped mountains of Kurdistan; and at its feet rolled the Tigris, a ribbon of shimmering silver. Mosul is going to be an exciting place, I said to myself.

Our companion was but a chance roadside acquaintance; a simple and highly excited boy coming home for the holidays. "Will Your Honor," he whispered diffidently, "deign to drive slowly and bear away over there to the left. Today is our New Year's Day, the opening of the spring, and my family will all be out in our vineyard under that hill 'sniffing the breezes.' My family is your family, and you will hear them say one to another: 'Of a truth, Mahmud is now a great man. Behold he rides in a fine motor with the noble sons of the English.'"

Now that we were in sight of our night's lodging, a detour more or less mattered not; and soon we had been embraced into the bosom of Mahmud's family, who, like dozens of other holiday-making families all round, were squatting amid their food and children, enjoying themselves in exactly the same way as all people all the world over do enjoy themselves during the national outings. We shared their enjoyments, and when we rose to go, Mahmud promised his services for the morrow. He would show us Mosul, the greatest city in the world.

Origin of Muslin

Mosul has a little-known link with our western vocabularies. When the luxury markets of Europe began to draw on the resources of the East, Mosul quickly earned fame through a special cambric of finest lamb's wool, which the French christened Moussoul laine. It is our modern muslin, and for centuries the town rivaled Bagdad as a great eastern trade depot; but today it is in the doldrums.

In the schemes of Imperial Germany for the Drang nach Osten, Mosul figured large as the main entrepot on the Berlin-Bagdad railway between Aleppo and Bagdad; and even today the German railway embankments stream north and south of the town. But they never have been railed, for the war held up the German effort 200 miles to the north at Nisibin, while the British system from the Persian Gulf to Bagdad is still 200 miles short of the town to the south. So Mosul is becoming a backwater, destined yearly to grow ever more stagnant. For Bagdad trade now takes the desert lorry route to Damascus and hopes for a transdesert railway to the Mediterranean, while 80 miles to the north is the hostile Turkish customs barrier.

But the population remains, as it has always been, an enthralling "macedoine" of nationalities. There are Turkish and Kurdish and Arab quarters, and a tiny settlement of the Yezidis, or devil-worshipers. Side by side with these Moslem and pagan colonies is the Christian quarter: for Mosul, even more than Aleppo, is a Christian sanctuary in Islam. It bristles with churches, Assyrian, Nestorian, Jacobite, Chaldean and Armenian, all differing sharply in details of liturgy, but presenting a united front.

Mahmud was a Moslem, and so I saw Mosul through Moslem eyes from the back seat of a funny little cab, drawn briskly by two tiny Anatolian ponies, whose white coats had been fearsomely embellished with vivid henna-stained crescents and stars. Mahmud talked incessantly from the box.

"Oh. The storks. In the spring they come from the sunrise and in the autumn they fly away into the sunset; and they follow the sun all through the winter and catch him up again in the spring." He laughed. "And the same ones come back year after year, to their old nests; and they know us and we know them; and if there has been a new baby in the house while they are away, there they are back again in the spring, salaaming and croaking before the door to demand their special christening fare of locust beans and chopped meat."

Bridge Funds Ran Out

We ambled through the markets which had awakened after the New Year holiday, and then Mahmud suggested Jonah's Tomb and the ruins of Ninevah on the eastern bank of the Tigris. The bridge across the river is the complete give-away of Turkish methods. The money for its construction was intrusted to the Governor, but before he started building, he purloined one-third of the grant, with the result that funds ran out when only two-thirds of the bridge had been completed. To reach those two-thirds, we crossed a flimsy floating structure and paid a stiff toll. These tolls are still striving to make good the Governor's speculation. Mahmud roared with laughter over the story and heartily approved the Governor.

Nineveh did not enthuse either Mahmud or me. Great grass-grown mounds now cover what were the walls, and it was more than my imagination could achieve, to follow that here there had been a palace and there a gate. It was all too vast and too vague, even when I was watching the uncovering of brick walls and arches by a troop of dusty Arabs who were scuffling about at the bottom of a pit-shaft like so many ants.

Jonah's Tomb, on the other hand, is almost too blatantly "interesting." The mosque, Nebi Junis (the Prophet Jonah), stands on a hill rising sheer out of the empty plain, and by dint of lofty introductions by Mahmud and lavish tipping by me, we were admitted—in our socks.

In a corner two old turbaned Arabs mumbled Koranic texts on their hunkers: children peeked at us curiously round the whitewashed pillars; under the eaves chattering swallows were building their nests. At peace with all the world, I listened while the Imam told me the story of Jonah, very much as the Bible tells it; and then we climbed a narrow stairway and from a grilled gallery overlooked the Tomb.

Below, the black catafalque was a fit background for the green and red pennons and flags, richly emblazoned with the Prophet's name.

We covered the 300 miles from Mosul to Bagdad in two days. Up to half way, the wind was behind us; the car boiled and boiled: the country was extremely dull and the track shameful; and though we were running parallel with the Tigris, we never saw it. The route follows the alignment of the old Berlin-Bagdad embankment, and if we bumped across it once, we bumped across it 20 times—and most of the times without any apparent reason. And finally we settled in for the night in a dreary shack, called a "Rest House."

Next morning we were up and away with the sun with a soft west wind off the desert to keep us cool. And monotony was broken by a visit to the ruins of one of the Parthian outpost castles, a still noble brick building, though in utter decay, which stood guardian of the East against the Roman Legionaries from Antioch. And as we stood on top of one of its ruined towers, 17 centuries slipped past. Below in the plain were the trenches in which, only 13 years ago, Turks and Britons fought in the great war.

The rest of the day hardly bears mention. The gentle breeze of dawn livened with the day into a lusty wind and before we reached Bagdad, we were smothered in a sand storm.

Ely Urges Plan For Guarantee Of Municipal Notes

Formation of a commission of five members empowered to give the state's guarantee to notes issued by towns and cities in anticipation of tax revenues will help restore economic stability in Massachusetts, Gov. Joseph B. Ely said in a special message to the Legislature, yesterday.

The Governor's plan would facilitate borrowing by municipalities whose financial condition is comparatively sound. In the event of the municipalities' inability to meet the notes which the State would stand behind, the Commonwealth could require the amount defaulted in a subsequent tax levy. The power of the commission would be permissive, not compulsory.

"Under our system, a municipality practically lives on borrowed money during the first eight months of the year," the Governor stated. The taxes necessary to operate in 1932 are not collected until the last months of the year, with the result that the municipality is obliged to borrow in anticipation of taxes. Because the buying public has lost faith in municipal credit, municipal notes have not found a market."

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the Committee on Taxation reported adversely on several bills designed to reduce the rate of interest on local taxes remaining unpaid after the payable date.

The Joint Committee on Judiciary launched hearings, yesterday, on the petition of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, seeking to modernize the system of prosecuting illegal automobile parkers. Authorities have admitted the impossibility of bringing violators to justice under the existing legislation. Mr. Curley would make the illegal parking of a car sufficient evidence that the owner of the machine in whose name the car is registered has violated the regulations unless that person can prove to the court that he was not the one parking the car. If he were not the driver, the owner would then have to implicate the actual operator or take the responsibility himself.

Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, went on record as favoring proposed legislation requiring all applicants for driving licenses to procure written certificates from the police as to their places of residence. This legislation is sought to prevent applicants from giving "fake" names and addresses and then practically disappearing after paying a down payment on their compulsory insurance.

CYR TAKES OATH

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 27 (AP)—Dr. Paul N. Cyr, who claims he is the legal Governor of Louisana, took the oath of office as Chief Executive in the clerk's office of the District Court yesterday, after a conference with attorneys.

Protests Urged Against Rodeo Shows in Boston

Public protest against future rodeo shows in Boston was urged yesterday by Mr. Robert F. Sellar, director of the Animal Rescue League, at the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, held in Myers Hall, Tremont Temple.

Although much has been done toward elimination of cruelty in these shows, Mr. Sellar pointed out that the animals still are handled roughly.

Turning to humane education among boys, he urged their instruction in the rights of animals. He said he believed this method would appeal to the boys' sense of justice.

Mr. Sellar said that most cruelty to animals is a result of thoughtlessness rather than vicious impulses and that such thoughtlessness can be corrected through humane education.

Establishment of the New Hampshire Anti-Vivisection Society, a branch of the New England organization, Dec. 3, was reported at the meeting by Mrs. Frank Basil Tracy, executive secretary.

Mr. Asa P. French was reëlected president of the New England society. Other officers reëlected include Mr. John S. Codman, vice-president; Miss Ethelyn Lord, secretary, and Mr. Charles E. Valentine, treasurer.

WINTER OLYMPIC STAMPS

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 27 (AP)—The special postage stamps commemorating the third winter Olympic games were put on sale here Monday

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Architectural Club: Fourth in series of lectures on architecture, by Prof. William Emerson, 16 Somerset Street, 8. (Public invited).

Boston Harvard Club: Lecture, "The American Black Chamber," by Maj. Hubert O. Yardley, formerly cryptographic bureau chief, Commonwelath Avenue, 8:30.

Recital, benefit Margaret Fuller House, by mmebers of dramatic and music departments, 71 Cherry Street, Cambridge, 8:15.

Annual charity ball, Boston Colonial Club, ballroom, Dudley Street, Roxbury, evening.

Demonstrative exhibition, Advisory Council of Cambridge Community Center, entertainment by classes and clubs, speaking program, First Church in Cambridge, Congregational, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Young men's round-up, Bates Hall, 8. Meeting, Upsilon Pi, Room 100, 8.

Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, until 10, through Jan. 30.

Boston Rotary Club: Dinner and meeting, Hotel Statler.

Dinner, Federal Reserve Society, Hotel Statler.

Massachusetts League of Women Voters: Second evening meeting in foreign affairs school, talk, "Foreign Issues in the Presidential Campaign," by Mr. Norman Hapgood, Agassis House, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, 8.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dinner dance, New England Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, 7. Supper dance, French Club, 9.

Music

George W. Brown Hall—Chamber music by faculty members of the New England Conservatory, 8:15.

Jordan Hall—New England Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Symphony Hall—Escudero, Spanish dancer, 8:30.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Good Companions," 8:30.

Fine Arts—"Eine Freudin So Goldig Wie Du," German film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Sculpture, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Meetings, New England Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 10 to 5.

Massachusetts League of Women Voters: Closing day, foreign affairs school; "Obstacles to Disarmament," by Signor Carlo M. Fumiani, Italian economist, and "Disarmament and Security," by Dr. J. J. van der Leeuw, scientist, 10:30; afternoon, dramatic representation of Sino-Japanese session of the League of Nations Council, at Geneva and Paris; Agassis House, 2:30; Radcliffe College.

Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, 1 to 10 p. m., through Jan. 30.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Address, "Genesis of the United States Navy," by Capt. Thomas G. Frothingham, U. S. N. (retired), clubhouse, 11.

Lowell Institute: Fourth in lecture series in French on "La France dans la Vie et l'Oeuvre de Gœthe," by Prof. M. Fernand Baldensperger, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 5.

Harvard University: Meeting, talk, "Visiting the Brontës," by Mrs. Donald C. McKay, Phillips Brooks House, 3.

Boston Committee for Adult Blind: Entertainment for blind people, Young Men's Hebrew Association, Roxbury, afternoon.

Joint luncheon meeting, Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay in New England and Society of Colonial Wars, talk, "Boston's Bowling Green," by Mr. Walter K. Watkins, Parker House, noon.

Boston Parliamentary Law Club: Meeting, talk, "Unclassified Motions," by Mr. Harold Oppenheim, Hotel Vendome, 2.

Florence Crittenton Circle: Meeting, Brookline group; the Rev. Charles N. Arbuckle, speaker; musical program; home of Mrs. Walter B. Leach, 3.

Boston Daughters of Maine: Illustrated lecture, "A Trip Around the World in 60 Minutes," by Mr. Edward P. Sherman, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 2.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 4. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Exhibition of the Ross collection; modern French paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Daumier lithographs; selection of modern American prints; Dürer's Life of the Virgin and other German sixteenth century woodcuts; sixteenth century French drawings.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Book illustrations of the Fifteenth Century; loan exhibition of most important examples from all the great centers of book illustration. Through Feb. 29. Twenty Drawings of Old Boston, by Lester G. Hornby. Through Feb. 1. Mayan Objects, new acquisitions. Seventeenth century prints.

Germanic Museum, Harvard University—Loan exhibition of sculpture and drawings by George Kolbe. Through Jan. 29.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Contemporary American water colors. Through Jan. 30.

School of the Museum of Fine Arts, Fenway and Museum Road—An exhibition of works by Rodney J. Burn and Robin Guthrie, recently appointed directors of drawing and painting in the school. Jan. 18 to 30.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Old English and Continental Masters.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors by Jean Jacques Haffner of Algiers, Tunis and surrounding districts.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape and marine paintings by Ogden M. Pleissner. Through Jan. 30.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—General print display.

Helman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Exhibition of Claude sketches engraved by Barlom. Also a group of photogravures.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by C. Scott White. Through Feb. 2. European sketches by Kay Peterson. Through Feb. 13.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

CANADIAN BOUNDARY CROSSED BY 44,620,736

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 27 (AP)—Motorists, pedestrians, railway passengers and others to the number of 44,620,736, crossed the international boundary in 1930. The tally counts one round trip as two trips.

International bridge, ferry and tunnel companies, have made reports to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the first time, covering operations for 1930.

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FOURTH FLOOR—ANNEX

DOORS OPENED TO FAR NORTH BY RAILROADS

New Lines Take Trade and Tourists Into Hudson Bay Territory

By LLOYD ROBERTS

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—A glance at a map of Canada will show a loosely tangled skein of railway lines lying parallel and just north of the international boundary, with two shorter threads running off at right angles. One of these is the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway connecting Cochrane with Moose Factory on James Bay, and the other the Hudson Bay Railway connecting the Canadian National with The Pas and, 540 miles beyond, with Churchill on Hudson Bay. Both recently completed roads throw open the doors to "the North"—that always fascinating and mysterious country of barrens and muskegs, traders and Indians, "mounties" and northern lights.

The moment I left The Pas I felt myself in a new world. The passengers aboard the "muskeg special" were a Hudson's Bay factor (Scotch of course), a construction boss, two women (wives of railroad hands), a fellow journalist and, up forward, the usual scattering of Crees and trappers. It was essentially a work train, with but one first-class coach, a combination diner and sleeper, the long string of freights being laden with supplies for the ocean port.

Starting in late afternoon allowed only a few hours of window gazing. The scenery was not unlike that of northern Ontario—tall moss-hung spruce, jackpine, a few stands of birch and tamarack, vivid patches of frost-stained scrub. Stops were few and far between, usually due to divisional points and water tanks manned by one or two men. Cormorant Lake (mile 45), a forestry protection station, seemed a metropolis by comparison, with its group of painted shacks and fleet of hydroplanes at anchor. The proximity of the great mining areas was suggested by the junction of the Flin Flon line at mile 5 and by a government road at mile 81 connecting with the Sherrit-Gordon mine 100 miles to the west.

Famous Clay Belt

Before long we were in the famous clay belt which runs across northern parts of three provinces, where government and private enterprise have proved that with a little clearing and drainage hay, grain and vegetables can be successfully grown. And yet this area is as far north of Winnipeg as Ottawa is north of New York City!

We arrived at Wabowden (mile 136) at midnight and groped our way through dogs and darkness toward dim lights. These proved to be the stores of the Hudson's Bay Company and Lamont and Davidson, railway shacks and homes, squatters' shacks and a restaurant. The last is kept by Mrs. MacLeod of Indian-Scotch ancestry, and here we had an excellent supper served up by Cree girls.

Invading the kitchen I was warmly welcomed by the proprietress. Dusting off a chair with her apron for me and finding one for herself she became voluble in her praise of the country.

"Yes, sir, we raise our own garden truck. Berries! No end of them—mossberries, strawberries, blueberries. We jam all we need. Plenty of venison in season and always whitefish. Trading is pretty good. Of course the flies be bad in summer, but you can't have everything, can you? My folks were all born and brought up in northern Manitoba. My grandfather was the last factor of the old Nor' Westers; maybe you've heard tell of him? Lonely here? Well now, what with a passenger train running back and forth every week and a freighter, too, how could folks be lonely? Of course, it's quieter in winter, with Churchill shut down, but there's always train hands trappers and Indians moving about."

Mr. Anderson, in his dimly lit and dusty store, voiced like optimism: Not only fur and fish, but pulpwood and minerals would provide business for the railroad when grain was not moving. The soil was rich, and, although the frost was near the surface a little cultivating would allow it to produce enough for all their needs. And I must not overlook the fact that the Nelson River, within a few miles of Wabowden, was full of rapids capable of generating 700,000 horsepower. Altogether it was a pretty fine country, as I could tell the people "outside."

Thicket Portage

Thicket Portage on Wintering Lake, 184 miles from The Pas, is the old Hudson Bay canoe route from Norway House on Lake Winnipeg to Nelson House on the Burntwood. While still a strategic trading point, it has acquired later prestige through the presence of Mr. George Covan, the first "farmer" in the district. Mr. Cowan struck north when the railroad was but a dream, homesteaded along the future right of way and proved to an astonished world that potatoes would flourish around latitude 56. His fame as an old-timer can only be matched by Mr. Luke Clemons, "trader and merchant," who planted a shack at what is now Herchmer (mile 412), far out in the muskegs, and put out the first single reading "Restaurant. Meals at all hours." His reputation as a successful trader and the best dog "skinner" (driver) on the route was embellished by a claim (not proven) to relationship with Mark Twain. In 1908 he moved to Port Nelson, thinking that was to be the terminus, and is now enjoying permanent solitude.

The juxtaposition of old history and new is not the least of the railroad's attractions. Pikwitonei, halfway to Nelson, by its connection with a long stretch of unbroken navigation on the Grass River and lakes, and canoe connection with the Nelson and the lower Burntwood, was 200 years ago and still is an important trading point. There is a large Cree settlement here where the visitor can purchase caribou moccasins, gloves and "parquis" flowered with colored beads.

After the road crosses the Nelson at Manitou Rapids, the muskegs, bristling with stunted spruce, are almost continuous. For 200 miles the rails lie over bottomless bog surfaced with gravel balast, so that in summer the landscape is literally afloat, the firmest-looking islands shaking and oozing water to the tread. A few inches down, however, perpetual frost welds the vegetation to the hardness of granite, so that low temperature becomes man's ally, making possible the bridging of the "muskrat country" between The Pas and the bay and bringing Europe a thousand miles closer to the western prairies.

Only Cow North of 53

Gillam is the last real settlement this side of Churchill. Here there are a dozen clapboard houses and log cabins. Its most distinguished citizen is "Suzanne," the only cow north of 53. Suzanne seems to shun well-deserved publicity, but after chasing her around among the shacks and muskegs, I succeeded in taking her picture. Then we called on Mr. and Mrs. Allen, her proud owners, and in a cozy well-furnished parlor behind the restaurant met the nurse and the "school-mam" in their striped blanket coats of the colorful North. As we left, we were presented with a bouquet of pansies as large and beautiful as those of more southern latitudes. And this in October!

We were riding in the cupola of the caboose when we crossed the Nelson again at the thundering Kettle Rapids and swung directly north for Churchill. The sun was setting over the sea of muskegs in a crimson glory. Though the scene was ineffably lonely, it was also ineffably alluring and full of color. The black islets of peat were everywhere scrawled over with pale green caribou moss and scarlet vine and furred with Indian willow scrub. As the darkness deepened, the muskegs smoothed out into barrens, awesome and desolate, flowed past for 140 miles and finally kindled into the welcoming lights of Churchill.

The "Road to Nowhere" is now the road to Hudson Bay—a road that may divert the course of trade of central Canada and north-central United States from the old east and west channels to the new north and turn the despised land of "little sticks" and muskegs into a prosperous and busy a world as its patient inhabitants deserve.

'Road to Nowhere' Now the Road to Hudson Bay

SCENES ALONG WAY OF CANADA'S NEW RAIL CONNECTIONS

Upper Picture—Where the Current Runs Strong in the Abitibi River. Lower Left—Cranberry Portage on the Flin Flon Railway Line. Lower Right—Group of Fort Hope Indians.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

A. A. Nelson, Laconia, N. H.
Mrs. A. A. Nelson, Laconia, N. H.
Mrs. Ruth Kyler, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. A. L. Cushman, Concord, N. H.
A. L. Cushman, Concord, N. H.
Miss Fannie T. Houghton, Ashmont, Mass.
Mrs. Ada Bennet, Maplewood, N. J.

Bookmaking Trend Lecture Topic For Librarians' Series

Trends in modern bookmaking will be explained in a course of lectures offered by the Boston Chapter of the Special Libraries Association during February and March, it was announced yesterday. The course will be given at the Boston University School of Education, Newbury and Exeter Streets, on Thursday evenings at 7:30 o'clock.

Mr. William D. Orcutt of the Plimpton Press, author of "In Quest of the Perfect Book," will open the course on Feb. 4, with a lecture on "Master Makers of the Book." Mr. David T. Pottinger of the Harvard University Press will lecture Feb. 11. He is a former president of the Society of Printers. On Feb. 18, Mr. Frederic W. Goudy, art director of the Lanston Monotype Machine Company and designer of more than 50 type faces, will speak on "Printing Types."

On Feb. 5, Mr. Louis A. Holman, head of the Holman Print Shop in Park Street, will present an informal talk on "Graphic Processes. "Bookbinding," will be the subject taken up by Mr. F. C. D. Palmer of the Rose Bindery on March 3. On the following Thursday, Mr. George P. Winship, assistant librarian of Harvard University, will speak on "Book Collecting." Mr. Winship is a writer and lecturer on the history of printing. Appropriate exhibits will be arranged for each lecture. Miss Laura R. Gibbs of the Boston Public Library is chairman of the lecture committee.

At a meeting of the Boston Chapter at the Massachusetts School of Art last evening, Mr. Charles E. Newell, principal of the school and state director of art education, and Mr. John Alcott, director of art-in-industry, at the school, addressed the librarians. Mr. Newell pointed out that Boston and Philadelphia were the first prominent cities interested in art education in schools. Mr. Alcott traced the work of the Massachusetts School of Art and told of the assistance which it gives to commercial craftsmen in Massachusetts in order to further the development of art in industry.

Prince Addresses Youth of Britain

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 27—In England young people who are still at school, or have lately left it and begun to earn their own living, are going to meet together to hear what they may contribute to 1932, and where their work will be needed most urgently.

They are to gather today in Albert Hall, London, to listen to the Prince of Wales.

Nobody knows yet what the Prince is going to say because he prefers to make up his speeches without telling anybody about them beforehand.

But Sir Wyndham Deedes, who is a member of the National Council of Social Service, the society responsible for the organization of the meeting, says that whatever else the Prince may say he knows he will call upon the young people to "pull their full weight" at this time and in the years that lie ahead.

PORT OF CHURCHILL TO OPEN IN SUMMER

OTTAWA, Jan. 27 (AP)—The port of Churchill will be opened for commerce next summer. Trial shipments last autumn were successful.

In confirming reports that Canada's newest ocean port would be opened, Mr. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals, yesterday stated Churchill would be in a position next summer to accept such commerce as was offered. This is taken to indicate that both the railway line to Churchill and the port facilities would be in readiness.

TARIFF SYSTEM ALL IMPORTANT, O'BRIEN AVERS

Hoover Appointee Decries European Scrambling for Restrictions

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—The American protective tariff system is most important to the United States just now, Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien of Boston, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, yesterday told the Senate Finance Committee, as it inquired into his fitness for the position to which President Hoover gave him an interim appointment.

At the same time Mr. O'Brien deplored the tariff situation in Europe which he described as a wild scramble for sky-high tariff barriers. He justified the United States tariff by the fact that this country supplies a large part of its own needs while the smaller European countries are imposing hardships on their people by boosting prices on foreign goods by tariffs. The European situation, he said, increases the necessity for maintenance of protective tariffs in the United States.

Asked his views on the feasibility of a world economic conference to arrange reciprocal tariffs, Mr. O'Brien said he believed it would be futile. "If the men that went to the conference could take any authority with them, that would be one thing, but they can't," he declared.

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FASHIONS AND DRESSMAKING

Hats and Hair Harmonized

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
New York

AN APT illustration of the knitting together of fashion whimsies is a recent slogan, "Choose your coiffure and then your hat." Hair dressing is admittedly important this season, for no matter what style of hat is chosen, considerable hair is revealed. With few exceptions, the new millinery shows one side of the head and is posed well above the nape of the neck

According to the smart coiffeurs, the hanging, long bob is démodé; the back hair is held to a three-inch length and arranged behind in what are called "canon" curls, in clusters across the head or in vertical fashion. The rest of the hair is firmly undulated, the locks sometimes ending in flat, defined curls. This style of headdress is described as "sculptural"; its extreme expression, as seen in the evening, suggesting the antique Greek head.

In present hat styles, the modistes have gone far back of the Eugénie period. The Florentine page cap, sometimes called the Rigoletto and again the Renaissance, is the source of a spring model that sits jauntily, if somewhat perilously on one side, with a long, stiff feather as ornament, and sometimes with a back barrette. This is occasionally presented with a nose veil—certainly an incongruity. This cap is soft, but a stiff disk hat, which will be seen later on in summer straws, is posed much in the same manner, with a feather quill on one side, the feather's point down.

A summer model that hails from Paris has a round, shallow crown with up-turned back brim banked with flowers or other trimming, and is also worn with a decided forward tilt. This hat would probably be classed as a "Watteau" if the French designers were not avoiding period nomenclature, having learned a lesson from the recent abasing of the Second Empire modes by reason of cheap, unskillful copies. An example of this same front movement is a tam, designed for general town use, which is lifted behind by a cluster of ribbon loops. A smart example in soft black felt shows a piping of black grosgrain ribbon loops the top and matching ribbon loops behind. A note of gayety on a second black model is the red lining to the ribbon. Reversible grosgrain ribbons are a decided note in hat trimming.

A variation of the extreme back raise is a modified side-back lift, sometimes emphasized by a pair of wings, or by a rather formal arrangement of felt flowers with colored bead centers, which simulate poppies and anemones in shades suited to conservative town use. Side-tilted sailors made of strands of shiny, synthetic straw are trimmed by bands of grosgrain ribbon with a center color stripe, such as were used on the boyish sailors of long ago.

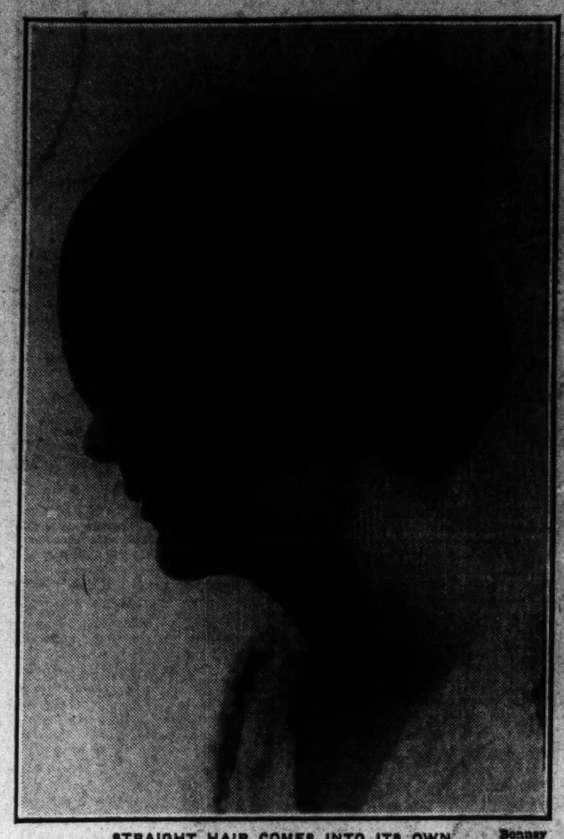
While the toque-turban suits many faces, its soft, draped lines are particularly welcomed by the mature woman. This may also be said of a new cloche shape with a dip both front and back, suggestive of a sun helmet. The all-flower toque, another becoming revival, is included in recent hat collections.

While this is indubitably a straw season, witnessed by the great variety in straws, there is much combination of soft felt and straw and felt figured with shiny cellophane, the pattern sometimes carried out in white, or a color, on black. Cellophane is also used for entire hat shapes.

While the majority of the new hat styles are low and small, there is a recognized movement in favor of added height, such as a clever crown manipulation that provides a raise on one part (front or back) without necessarily increasing the appearance of hat size. The large, high hat, perhaps unfortunately, has become ticketed with an elderly suggestion and the obvious attempt in these new models is to get away from this thought and yet secure the formality supplied by height and called for by the new coat and suit models.

An idea on this order is of navy blue picot straw with a brim that rolls to nothing in front and turns up at a decided angle behind, with a cluster of red flowers with blue centers. The crown is really quite high and narrow, and appears more so in contrast to the wide downward roll of the brim over one ear. This is a recently imported model and there are others from Paris showing high, draped crowns, the drapery sometimes arranged with a single stylized flower. The hat, peaked to a point, with rolled brim and seamed with contrasting pipings is an amusing novelty, well launched. There are other examples of the peaked high crown soft enough to be crushed into a back or side raise with a bow against the hair. Light crown trimming, such as a bow, flower, or feather, is also a much-used method of suggesting height without weight.

The great variety in millinery shown in styles, material and trimming makes this an interesting season. As the spring is fully set for suits, diversity in headgear provides the necessary relief from too much conformity and offers scope for that personal choice which, more and more, becomes the test of the well-dressed woman.



Bonney
STRAIGHT HAIR COMES INTO ITS OWN
For This Model Agnes Favors Unwaved Locks to Fringe, as It Were, Her Smartly Turned Hat.

The inquiring quill in red and brown punctuates the question, "Why Not?" Why not cut the straight bob into a curve which forms an oval with the hat's contour and comfortably ignore the permanent and the finger wave?

Bonney
SMART SKI SUIT FROM MARTIAL AND ARMAND OF PARIS
Model in Brown Flannel With Nickel Clasps.

Diagonal fastenings prove practical for ski suits, for driving winds and snows on mountain sides cannot penetrate them.

Garment Retailers of America Show Spring Styles

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York

THE annual fashion show of the Garment Retailers of America was given on the evening of January 18 in the stately ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Dinner preceded the revue, which seemed to have additional éclat and dignity because of the new mise-en-scène, and both the exhibitors and audience appeared in brilliant array. It had been announced in advance that the affair would take on somewhat the character of a pageant of George Washington's epoch, and this was effected quite impressively in the first part of the program by showing several costumes of that period, for men as well as for women. In this exhibition both styles and fabrics were displayed by the models, who wore reproductions of the dress that was approved by ladies and gentlemen in the late eighteenth century, for the whole idea was inspired by the approaching Washington bicentennial.

It was planned to present these styles of long ago together with adaptations in the present mode, and in contrasts that would illustrate the meeting of extremes. However, in the case of some of these pictures, decorative as they were, it required a lively exercise of imagination to establish the link.

New Use of Woolen Fabrics

The collections included great diversity of styles and gave an impartial showing of dress goods in wool, silk, cotton, linen and the synthetic weaves. New and altogether unusual use was made of woolen materials in different weights, some all wool and some mixed with silk and shown in the most formal type of evening dress, which Bergdorf-Goodman on this side and Ardanse in Paris have sponsored with distinct success. Frocks of fine worsted and woolen were worn under matching coats, which had printed silk linings repeated by the neck scarf and sash. Materials were combined in many original ways.

Skirts for daytime measured 12 to 13 inches from the floor, while those belonging to costumes for active sports were a trifle shorter. Afternoon gowns were cut ankle- or toe-length, and evening gowns for formal wear trailed slightly. All of the modern skirts were tightly fitted about the hips and down to the knees, with the bias seaming that forms a flare at the bottom. In dress gowns skirts were tighter than ever, but in most of the sports frocks skirts were pleated. Very many of the models emphasized the new high waistline.

Spring Suits

The spring suit was much in evidence in an up-to-the-minute version of the old shirt-waist ensemble. The jackets were short in the tailored models, presenting either an Eton bolero or a semifitted, conventionally tailored model that barely covered the hips and was buttoned, single or double-breasted, to the neck. This is a chic and particularly youthful coat, equally becoming to different figures, and quite as well done in silk as in wool. Decided liberties were taken with the tailored suit for town wear in the style of sleeve, neck treatment, belts and such details as buttons, buckles and ornaments—all of which were used with discretion and with special significance in relation to the character of the costume.

In all sports or tailored suits the shirt or blouse was shown to be important as to fabric and color, in most of the models adding an item in the color scheme. With a suit of mixed material one color in the texture was repeated in the blouse or gilet, and in suits of solid color a contrast was introduced in the shirt or in one of the many smart little sleeveless waistcoats or abbreviated tied overblouses. A simple white shirt was worn with some of the suits, giving the effect of a tucker, with a bright-colored gilet or overblouse. Some effective color contrasts were achieved in these designs—in black-and-white, and orange-brown and beige with white, and the high-fashion color alliance of the moment, red, white and blue.

Two-Piece Frocks

The vogue of the two-piece dress was evident in both the sports and dressier models. A skirt of white flannel or one of the new rough diagonals was shown with a belted over-blouse of bright yellow, which might be copied in red or blue. The sleeves were short, cut midway between shoulder and elbow, and the necklines were high and round or cut away, with short revers. The last word in decorative chic was a white flannel skirt with a scarlet over-blouse, blue belt and tie; with it was worn a small crocheted white beret ornamented by a coquettish bow of blue grosgrain ribbon. In a softer type of dress were contrasts in both material and color. A crepe blouse was shown with a wool skirt and vice versa—some in startling contrasts of solid colors, some of gay stripes, and others with coin spots. One of the most striking combinations was presented in white dull crepe with a jacket blouse of bright red lace, a costume for afternoon or informal evening. In one amusing model the skirt was made of white flat crepe printed in red dots and the blouse of white with black dots. The sleeves had large puffs at the shoulder, and a scarf of the black-and-white material was wound about a little white straw hat.

Early Republic Trends

In evening dress were offered most happily the colonial styles and their modern reproductions. Silks printed in romantic flower patterns were shown in gowns the like of which were worn by Martha Washington and the ladies of her day. Full skirts, redingotes, frills, and ruchings, flounces and fichus were picked out with little bows and rosettes, and much real lace was in evidence. The high waistline and the pointed girdle were marked with softly swathed silk. Needless to say, coiffures were quite different in olden days from any which are accepted at present. The lace mitts worn 200 years ago were among the accessories that were shown in the most up-to-date costumes of today, these latest versions being gloves of white and of scarlet net, matching the gowns.

The old-style garden-party dress of white organdie, the wide skirt frilled almost to the belt, the bodice with puffed sleeves, a blue sash with pink roses, and a floppy hat will be seen at all fashionable al fresco affairs during the coming summer.

Other gowns in the very latest style were made of embroidered white organdie, with which were worn lingerie hats. One model of sheer white organdie inset with lace entre-deux, veiled a pink taffeta under-dress that was trimmed about the bottom with half a dozen narrow ruffles. An afternoon dress of flesh-tinted embroidered batiste in large crossbar pattern was cut out to make the bodice top and sleeve puffs transparent. A soft belt and long sash-ends of pale blue ribbon caught with a nosegay at the waist added to the quaintness of the costume. One of the more elaborate gowns was made of rose print silk with a ruching of the material added in long curving lines over the hips and down the back. A girdle and bow were made of prune-colored velvet. Lace in handsome quality, Alençon, shadow lace and net d'ange, were used for bridesmaids' gowns and also for blouses and negligees.

Coats for daytime were generally long or three-quarter length, some belted at the normal waistline or slightly higher. An interesting coat of wide-wale white piqué was cut in a manner adapted from the Directoire. A stunning coat from William H. Davidow was full-length, fitted and belted, of tweed mixture in yellow, brown and gray.

In evening wraps was seen more than a suggestion of the capuchine cloak worn by ladies of colonial days, and a jacquette of transparent velvet and an evening dress from Mary Lee were intended to recall the redingote of a colonial gentleman.

The pajamas shown in this exhibition were obviously meant for lounging. A bolero of one color, over a soft shirt and sash and trousers of contrasting color made an effective ensemble.

Bonney
SUIT OF STRIPED BLACK VELVET WITH ERMINE
Afternoon Model Presented by Bernard & Co. of Paris.

The flaring cuff and deeply cut revers are important style points in this model. The hat, too, is interesting, covering the back of the head like a cap and trimming its left side with a tightly curled plume.

COAT BY BRUYERE
A New Thing Under the Winter Sun

Why, until this season, has fur been used on fabric coats only for collars, cuffs and bandings? Notice the interest and intricacy of the manner in which this black caracul is cut to form a dominant trimming on a cloth coat

Fashion Nuggets

Yorktown red will be a favorite shade for the coming season. It is specially smart when used as a combination with navy to complete an ensemble, and adds a bit of contrast to the sports dress.

A clever accent note on a gown is the two-colored twisted girdle with loose ends. Often as many as five twists are given, and this section may be worn either in the front or back. Care should be taken not to narrow the belt except in the twisted portion.

This is to be a season of laces. Venise or cobweb-thread lace is favored for the swanky gown; for the "twilight," a dainty, youthful frock is offered in hand-run eyelet or Irish crochet. Lingerie touches trim the erstwhile tailored frock. Entire blouses of Irish crochet and Alençon lace are worn with the silk suit.

Such dainty shades as duckling yellow, sea pink, sunset bisque and tea rose are a few of the shades used in evening gowns. When lace is employed in conjunction with chiffon, it is dyed to match the garment.

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A Dye Workshop in the Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NO CHILD is so happy or as much at ease in an obvious hand-me-down as in a garment individualized for herself. Instead of permitting little sister to wear the brown dress that looked so well on the eldest daughter last year, that telltale color should first be removed in order to re-dye the garment a new and becoming hue. (Directions for bleaching and re-dyeing were given in the first article in this series, published on the Household Arts and Crafts page on Jan. 15.)

Coats, skirts, blouses, teddy-bear suits, khaki play suits and scout uniforms—as well as ties, tams, scarfs, stockings, hats and nearly the whole gamut of accessories—can lose their former identity and become new garments in the dye pot.

Any starched article or one which is faded in streaks should simmer in soapsuds until the starch is removed and the color evened up. Khaki requires two cakes to the pound for complete re-dyeing, but when, as is usually the case, the color needs only renovating, one cake is generally sufficient.

When shrinking would render an article useless, a sample should first be tested. Cut two pieces of the goods the same size and simmer one for half an hour in soapsuds, rinse and iron it without stretching it, then compare its dimensions with those of the other piece.

Wool can be dyed satisfactorily at home if a few precautions are observed. In the case of either silk or wool the dye bath should be kept at a gentle boil to permit a deep enough penetration of the dye to make it fast, though the material should not be boiled longer than is required for just this.

Heat wrinkles are the result of attempting to dye an article in too small a receptacle or—specially with woolens—of too sudden a change of temperature. This causes matting and hardening of the material as well as the setting of what folds or wrinkles may have formed in the dye-bath. Have the first rinsing water as hot as the hand can endure and each subsequent one slightly cooler until the last is entirely cold. But all changes in temperature must be gradual. If the material has a nap, it should be brushed up with a soft brush before it is entirely dry.

Knitted or crocheted garments can be dyed successfully, too. For instance, a green sweater can be made another color by removing the old one first; but to make it black the green can be neutralized by melting some of its complement (red) with the black, to obtain a true color, otherwise the black will have a greenish cast. The amount of red necessary should be gauged by the intensity of the green; probably one-half cake of red to two cakes of black will suffice. Before wetting the sweater, take careful measurements of the length, width, length of sleeve, and so forth. Dye in the ordinary way, always handling the article bodily and watching the temperature when rising. Lay it flat and shape it to the measurements. Dry it in this position and brush it while it is still damp.

When coloring articles for children it is most practical to use a fast dye which will stand up under hard wear and many tubbings. One woman with several sons, all of whom liked blue shirts and pajamas, insists that the only way to get a color which the laundry will not discourage is to buy white garments and boil them in a soap-dye solution.

Children are taught the rudiments of color in connection with handicrafts from kindergarten through subsequent grades, and often are able to execute intricate designs, displaying natural talents which should be fostered at home as well as encouraged in school. With this thought a mother with very little outlay provided her children with a practical workshop. A wall cabinet held a supply of dyes in the most important standard colors. Tacked on the back of the door was a color chart made in school by one of the girls, showing the evolution of colors from red, yellow and blue; and another showing the same colors neutralized by the addition of their complements—as red grayed with green; yellow with violet; and blue with orange. This cabinet also contained glass rods from towel racks to use in stirring the dye solution, and a scale was hung outside. A table had a two-burner gas stove and an assortment of pots. A measuring cup, a strainer, a knife, a clock and a box of salt completed the equipment. An old chest contained materials and a filing box perpetuated all the dyeing formulas. Each card had a sample of dyed muslin and a record of the exact proportions of dye which had been used to obtain that particular shade, according to the scale of measure included in the package. A scrapbook contained directions for batiking, tie-dyeing, stenciling and other interesting crafts concerned with dyes, clipped from magazines and newspapers, together with pamphlets from dye companies.

Such a variety of scarfs, ties, breakfast sets, pillow tops, handkerchiefs and so forth as have come out of this end of a rainbow! Some of the experiments, moreover, have been made with reed and raffia, both of which take color easily. Raffia sometimes needs only to be thoroughly wet, though it can be boiled a few minutes in a solution of one quart of water to one ounce of sal soda, to open up its fibers. It must be thoroughly rinsed before dyeing. Reed should soak in warm water overnight before being subjected to color. An unusual reed seat was executed in this work-and-play shop for a fireside stool carved by one of the boys. Another boy tinted white sails of his new boat to harmonize with the hull!

This is the third article in a series of four articles on dyeing as a means of economy in refreshing worn garments and in giving interest to household necessaries. The first two installments were published on the Household Arts and Crafts Page Jan. 15 and Jan. 22. The final article will appear shortly.

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THE HOME FORUM

Lewis Carroll: "Prince of Playfellows"

WRITER of verses and of the most engaging letters; inventor of games and puzzles; lover of the theater; friend of children; clear-headed mathematician and logician; successful teacher; serious don; consistent moralist; and absolute master of pure nonsense. Could any one man be possessed of such varying gifts? Surely no one other than Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, better known as Lewis Carroll, whose centenary the world celebrates today.

The story of this man's life is, as to externals, a simple one. The facts march along in orderly and prosaic array. He was born at Daresbury, a little town not far from Liverpool, where his father had a living. When Charles was eleven years old, the Crown living of Croft, in Yorkshire, was conferred upon the Rev. Charles Dodgson; and soon after the removal to Croft, the lad was sent to Richmond to school. Later he went to Rugby, from which place he matriculated at *Christ Church College, Oxford*. He came into residence in January, 1851; in 1854 he took First Class Honors in the Final Mathematical School; at the end of that year he became a Master of the House. Then he gained a studentship in Christ Church, to qualify for which it was necessary to take Holy Orders. He was ordained as Deacon, but never went further with his religious career. Finally, as a student and lecturer in mathematics, he spent the rest of his days in what were considered the finest rooms in the University of Oxford.

That truism, "The child is father to the man," was forcefully illustrated in the person of the youthful Charles. The rectory at Croft had a beautiful garden in which he, eldest of eleven children, invented and dominated the games played by his three brothers and seven sisters. Among these amusements was the production of a series of family magazines (beginning in 1845 and ending in 1862), of which Charles was editor in chief. Four of these manuscript books are known to be in existence: the first two, "Useful and Instructive Poetry," and "The Rectory Magazine," are in the possession of the family; the last two, "The Rectory Umbrella," and "Mischmasch," are in the Harcourt Amory Collection, in the Harvard College Library.

In these early manuscript books there is apparent the strong mathematical bent, the love of puns and of other tricks with words, of jingles, jokes, the writing of stories, the love for drawing, and the tendency toward accurate scholarship shown in the amusing and meticulous footnotes. In fact, the Lewis Carroll of later years stands revealed to one who can read the signs.

* * *

A volume might be written on each of Lewis Carroll's gifts. But there is space here merely to mention the outstanding one, that of his mastery in the field of nonsense, a field in which he and Edward Lear are without rivals. And here let me insist that silliness is not nonsense. Anyone can be silly without much effort; it takes a high grade of intelligence and wide information to write nonsense that appeals to both young and mature, that which outlasts the years. Woe to him who seeks a hidden meaning, an allegory, or a moral, when a great humorist turns to nonsense! To be sure, Lewis Carroll often pointed a moral; but, when he started out to be nonsensical, he never allowed himself to be weighed down by any burden of seriousness. Frequent attempts have been made to find an allegory in "The Hunting of the Snark," but we have Lewis Carroll's word for it that he intended nothing of the sort. Out of the nowhere there came into his mind the meaningless jingle: "For the Snark *was* a Boojum, you see!" This eventually served as the last line of that deliciously meaningless jingle. What impossible, what unforgettable, characters move through its lines!—The captain with his navigation methods, who:

"bought a large map representing
the sea,
Without the least vestige of
land:" . . .
(So the crew would protest) "he's
bought us the best—
A perfect and absolute blank."

The accountant's method of computation is unfailingly amusing:

"Taking three as a subject to reason
about—
A convenient number to state—
We add Seven and Ten, and then
multiply out
By One Thousand diminished by
Eight.

"The result we proceed to divide, as
you see,
By Nine Hundred and Ninety and
Two:
Then subtract Seventeen, and the
answer must be
Exactly and perfectly true."

* * *

One of Lewis Carroll's cleverest nonsensical tricks was the invention of unusual words, words that an ordinary person could never imagine into existence. We do not need Humpty Dumpty's explanation of the words in "Jabberwocky" to feel the meaning of "galumphing," "brillig," "slithy," "gyre," "gimble," "frumious," "uffish," "beamish," "frabjous," and "chortle." Lewis Carroll himself must have chortled over these frabjous words, for he used them in more than one of his books.

The fascinating animals of his imagination, too, are as real to the lovers of Lewis Carroll's stories as though they were actual creatures—the Jabberwock, the Jubjub bird, the Bandersnatch, the Boojum, the rocking-horse-fly; the snap-dragon-fly with its body made of plum pudding, its wings of holly leaves, and its head a burning raisin; the bread-and-butter fly, the mock turtle, and the gryphon—these are as real to the child, or to an adult with imagination, as the toad that hops along the garden path.

Various attempts have been made to prove that Lewis Carroll did not originate "Jabberwocky," but that it is a translation of a German poem. The evidence, however, is conclusive that the poem is Carroll's. He tells of a social gathering at which the company amused themselves by writing impromptu verses. The first stanza, at least, was Lewis Carroll's contribution.

This also appears, with explanation of the strange words in "Mischmasch," the last page of which magazine was written in 1862. Furthermore, the entire poem appears in "Through the Looking-Glass," which book was in type in 1871. The German version substantiates no claim to a date as early as this.

Another medium for indulging in the purest nonsense was in the inimitable letters which Lewis Carroll wrote to his child friends. We have space to quote but one, selected from a mass of amusing ones because it illustrates Carroll's habit of running an idea down to its last lair.

My Dear Ada,—(Isn't that your short name? Adelaide is all very well, but you see when one is *dreadfully* busy one hasn't time to write such long words—particularly when it takes one half hour to remember how to spell it—and even then one has to go to get a dictionary to see if one has spelt it right, and of course the dictionary is in another room, at the top of a high bookcase—where it has been for months and has got all covered with dust—and so one has to get a duster first of all, and really choke oneself in dusting it, and when one has made out at last which is dictionary and which is dust, even *then* there's the job of remembering which end of the alphabet "A" comes—for one feels pretty certain it isn't in the middle—then one has to go and wash one's hands before turning over the leaves—for they've got so thick with dust one hardly knows them by sight—and, as likely as not, the soap is lost, and the jug is empty, and there's no towel, and one has to spend hours and hours in finding things—and perhaps after all one has to go off to the shop to buy a new cake of soap; so with all this bother, I hope you won't mind my writing it short and saying "My dear Ada.")

And that's all there is to the letter except three lines about a picture.

* * *

Does anyone still imagine that it is easy! Then let me quote Stephen Leacock, who also has produced some clever nonsense: "The writing of solid instructive stuff, fortified by facts and figures, is easy enough. There is no trouble in writing a scientific treatise on the folklore of Central China, or a statistical inquiry into the declining population of Prince Edward Island. But to write something out of one's own mind, worth reading for its own sake, is an arduous task only to be achieved in fortunate moments few and far between. I would sooner have written 'Alice in Wonderland' than the whole Encyclopædia Britannica." F. M.

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The New Moon

The new moon lies upon
The smoky-turquoise sky,
Like a curved and golden quill
Waiting to write high
And memorable words, to give
Some inkling of that region
From whence Venus comes forth
Heading her starry legion.

RUTH LANGLAND HOLMES.

The Poet's Day

The poet's day is different from another,
Tho' he doth count each man his own heart's brother.
So crystal-clear the air that he looks through,
It gives each color an intenser hue;
Each bush doth burn, and every flower flame;
The stars are sighing; silence breathes a name.
The world wherein he wanders, dreams and sings
Thrills with the beating of invisible wings;
And all day long he hears from hidden birds
The low, melodious pour of musicked words.

—RICHARD WATSON GILDER, in "Complete Poems."

Pomological Treasure

Apple Jonathan was not merely a dealer in apples; he was a lover of the fruit, which he knew thoroughly in all its forms, stages, developments. I do not mean simply that he understood its cultivation, preservation, and uses, though these he did understand well. But all his thoughts and his words were of his favorite fruit; he found in it something for every emergency; he used it for illustration, for suggestion, for moral lesson—everything.

"Tell me I set too much by apples," the old man would say, "why, I couldn't do it. There ain't no sech thing as settin' too much by 'em." . . .

And so the old man would run on as long as any one would listen to his talk. On topics of general interest he had nothing to say. He knew little of public affairs, politics, wars, or even the local village gossip. He was, according to most standards, a very ignorant man.

He could read slowly and with difficulty, spelling out laboriously the larger words. He wrote a little, and knew enough of figures to "tot up" his accounts in the apple trade. Not a very liberal education, you see. But he had picked up much odd, out-of-the-way information—religious, biographical, historical—relating to his favorite theme. To humor his fancy, for he was a general favorite in the town, people brought to the old man any facts they could gather relating to his hobby. And he laid them away carefully, till his mind was a queer storehouse, an apple-cellar so to speak, of pomological treasure. And he knew how to bring out these bits of learning, casually as it were, in his daily conversation, often giving one the impression that he was a student and a thinker, and had read and absorbed many books. . . .

We often teased the old man and tried to draw from him some of his information as to the fruit he sold, by pretending to decry it and seeming to doubt its close connection with the history of the universe.

"Why, what has it to do with geography, for instance?" one of us would ask.

"Jography? Why, it's got everything to do with jography. 'Tis jography itself. How does the books go to work when they want to lay down the very beginnin' o' things an' tell how the airth's shaped?"

"They say it's like a apple, kind o' round, but a little flattened off at the stem an' blossom ends. They couldn't give no idea o' the airth if 't wa'n't for apples, an' we might 'a' got to conceitin' 'twas narrer an' p'inted like a pear, or skewy an' knobby like a quince, or with a turnover handle like a crook-neck squash, if we hadn't got jest the thing to measure it off by."—From "Dumb Foxglove," by ANNIE TRUMBULL SLOSSON.

Courtesy the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Penna.

The Blue Kerchief: From a Painting by Wladyslaw Jarocki

BOTH black and white enhance color, probably because black contains no color rays and white comprises them all. The color in the canvas, called "The Blue Kerchief," seems powerfully brilliant because of its snowy white background. Also the method used in its painting enriches the gayety of the peasant's costume, because the canvas was first primed white and the pigment is, in places, only washed over it, producing an unusual transparent quality. This same process is used in clear water color, which medium is recognized as surpassing all others in brilliancy of color. For this reason, water colors and oils are never hung together in galleries.

Aside from its glowing color, "The Blue Kerchief" is a lovely canvas. The serious face of the peasant woman with her half-closed eyes is meditative and purposeful, and, although not quite in harmony with her gayly-hued dress, it is rendered more compelling by contrast.

Wladyslaw Jarocki, who painted this picture, is a native of Poland. He began his career by studying architecture and received a diploma as architect-engineer. Evidently this profession was not entirely to his liking, for he then studied painting at the Academy of Fine Arts in Cracow, Poland, later attaining technical proficiency under Jean Paul Laurens in Paris. He has received many honors both in his own country and abroad and, besides being appointed a professor in the Academy of Fine Arts in Cracow, he edits a monthly Art Review.

Jungle Night Sounds

It was early spring in the tropics. . . . The final period of pipe and fiddle had not yet arrived, so that there was no hum from the underworld. The flow of sap and the spread of petals were no less silent than the myriad creatures which, I knew, slumbered or hunted on every side. It was as if I had slipped back one dimension in space and walked in a shadow world. But these shadows were not all colorless. Although the light was strained almost barren by the moon mountains, yet the glow from the distant lava and craters still kept something of color, and the green of the leaves, great and small, showed as a rich dark olive. The afternoon's rain had left each one filmed with clear water, and this struck back the light as polished silver. There was no tempered illumination. The trail ahead was either black or a solid sheet of light. Here and there in the jungle on each side, where a tree had fallen, or a flue of clear space led moonwards, the effect was of cold electric light seen through trees in city parks. When such a shaft struck down upon us it surpassed simile. I have seen old paintings in Belgian cathedrals of celestial light which now seem less imaginary.

At last the silence was broken, and like the first breath of the trade-wind which clouds the Mazaruni surface, the mirror of silence was never quite clear again—or so it seemed. My Northern mind, stored with sounds of memory, never instinctively accepted a new voice of the jungle for what it was. Each had to go through a reference clearing house of sorts. . . . Any strange wail or scream striking suddenly upon my ear instantly crystallised some vision of the past—some circumstance or adventure fraught with similar sound. Then, appreciably as a second thought, came the keen concentration of every sense to identify this new sound, to hear it again, to fix it in mind with its character and meaning. Perhaps at some distant place and time, in utterly incongruous surroundings, it may in turn flash into consciousness—a memory-simile stimulated by some sound of the future.

I stood in a patch of moonlight listening to the baying of a hound, or so I thought: that musical ululation which links man's companion wolfwards. . . . I turned to the Indian at my elbow, full of hopeful expectation. With his quiet smile he whispered, "Kunama," and I knew that I had heard the giant tree frog of Guiana—a frog of size and voice well in keeping with these mighty jungles. . . . I could imagine the great goggle-eyed fellow sprawled high near the roof of the jungle, clutching the leaves with its vacuum-cupped toes. The moonlight would make him ghostly—a pastel frog; but in the day he flaunted splashes of azure and green on his scarlet body.

At a turn in the trail we squatted and waited for what the jungle might send of sight or sound. And in whispers Nupee told me of the big frog *kunama* and its ways. It never came to the ground, or even descended part way down the trees; and by some unknown method of distillation it made little pools of its own in deep hollows and there lived. —WILLIAM BEEBE, in "Jungle Peace."

A Wanderer's Song

A wind's in the heart of me, a fire's
in my heels,
I am tired of brick and stone and
rumbling wagon-wheels;
I hunger for the sea's edge, the limits
of the land,
Where the wild old Atlantic is shouting
on the sand.

Oh I'll be going, leaving the noises of
the street,
To where a lifting foresail-foot is
yanking at the sheet;
To a windy, tossing anchorage where
yawls and ketches ride,
Oh I'll be going, going, until I meet
the tide.

And first I'll hear the sea-wind, the
mewing of the gulls,
The clucking, sucking of the sea
about the rusty hulls,
The songs at the capstan in the
hooker warping out,
And then the heart of me'll know I'm
there or thereabout.

Oh I am tired of brick and stone, the
heart of me is sick,
For windy green, unquiet sea, the
realm of Moby Dick;
And I'll be going, going, from the
roaring of the wheels,
For a wind's in the heart of me, a
fire's in my heels.

—JOHN MASEFIELD, in "Poems."

An American Symphony?

Dvořák's instincts as a composer caused him to examine American folksongs, especially those of the Negroes and Indians, with a view to incorporating their melodic essence, or spirit, in an American symphony. The appearance of the "New World" symphony, which is a charming and highly original score, precipitated long and academic discussion. The discussion is principally a thing of the past. The symphony remains.

Whether it deserves the title of "New World" symphony, whether Dvořák did or did not use folk-music found in America (though not folk-music of the present white Americans), have been matters of contention. Dvořák himself denied that he had used Negro or American folk-tunes in his score, but there is one theme which is unmistakably derived from the Negro spiritual, "Swing low, sweet chariot." It is given to a solo flute, against a background of strings, in the first movement. While the quotation is not precise, some notes of the original phrase being omitted, the source and the close resemblance are unquestionable.

Harry T. Burleigh, the Negro singer of St. George's Church in New York, was a student at the National Conservatory of Music when Dvořák was teaching there, and he sung for the composer many Negro spirituals. "Swing low" was one of Dvořák's favourites. The other melodies of the symphony are almost certainly Dvořák's, although they suggest American folk-music in some cases. The haunting song of the English horn in the slow movement could very well have been a Negro spiritual. It is in that vein, and it has a typical melancholy and pathos.

As for the general character of the music, its pervading sentiment, or, as it might be put, temperament, it is after all that of a simple Czech, homesick for his native land. Yet the symphony comes fairly by the title "New World," not merely because of Dvořák's purpose in writing it, and the influence of music he found here, but because of the precipitating effect that the New World had upon his creative nature. "A Greeting to the New World" might better have been a more precise indication of the nature of the symphony. Certain it is that the feelings which stirred Dvořák's heart when he was here, and the effect of the new environment, inspired what is by far his greatest work in the symphonic form.—From "Symphonic Broadcasts," by OLIN DOWNES.

Hearthstones

On a frosty winter night, the fireplace in Grandmother's living-room was the most attractive spot in the house. Mose always brought in a fresh log while the grown-ups were at the table; and, as Lucy and I ate a five o'clock supper, we were usually at hand to give him the benefit of our supervision. The moment we heard his shuffling feet on the cellar stairs, one of us would seize the poker and push the burning logs apart to make a place for the one which the grumbling old Negro was bringing. Lucy never failed to show him the exact spot in which to place the fresh log. For my part, I preferred to sit back and watch the sparks fly up the chimney. Some of the larger ones often caught on an edge of velvety black soot at the back for a moment, and then darted upward. When the new log caught up, the little dancing flames of green and blue filled me with delight.

The fire was always crackling merrily by the time Grandmother came into the room. The little flames grew longer, and changed from green and blue to red and yellow; while the very bricks seemed to blink more cheerfully at us. Grandmother settled herself in her favorite chair and took up her knitting. The other members of the family grouped around her—some sewing; others reading. Lucy and I made a pretense of reading, but we kept an anxious eye on Grandfather. Should he show the slightest sign of losing interest in his paper, Lucy would slip over to the window-seat and pull out our battered but beloved checker-board. Grandfather played an excellent game; he usually carried off all honors, even when we pitted our combined strength against him.

Tiring of checkers, the fireplace again drew our attention. It presented boundless possibilities. While the fire blazed brightly, we hunted through the fruit-bowl for two bright red apples which boasted fairly long stems. To these we tied long pieces of string. Grandfather would help us slip the ends of the string under the big clock on the mantel, thus hanging the apples in front of the fire for roasting. As they roasted, they spun around rapidly, exactly like big red tops, I thought. I loved to watch them twirl, provided I was not prodded by the more practical Lucy into roasting chestnuts in the ashes. Grandmother would shake the corn popper over a little corner of the fire which had died down to glowing coals. The time passed swiftly as we watched the little grains of corn bounce up and burst into snowy deliciousness. By the time we had salted and buttered a bowl full, we would discover that our apples were done. Then what a feast we would have! Popcorn, roasted chestnuts—piping hot—and the most delectable of apples. The fire burned lower; the room grew quieter. Nine o'clock chimed through the stillness.

Grandmother's head came up with a little jerk. "Bedtime, girls. Lucy! Don't go to sleep by the fire."

But Lucy was already asleep.

"Pride and Prejudice"

Until two years ago I had never read Jane Austen. Mark Twain's pronouncement—"A very good library could be started by leaving out Jane Austen"—had been stencilled in my memory and I had, in consequence, avoided the works of Jane Austen with a particular distaste. Then there fell into my hands a copy of "Pride and Prejudice." . . .

I felt like shouting with the exultation of a discoverer, after ten pages. Here was, if not so vigorous a satirist, a much subtler one than Mark Twain himself, whom Mark had maligned in an epigram; here was a genius of characterization who could with one little word tell more about a person than most novelists, even great novelists like Balzac, could tell in twenty pages; here was, in fine, one of the most delightful artists in English prose fiction, from an enjoyment of whom I had been kept by a witty misrepresentation.—From "A Bookman's Daybook," by BURTON RASCOE.

"The waking earth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A HELPFUL hymn has for its opening stanza:

"A glorious day is dawning,
And o'er the waking earth
The heralds of the morning
Are springing into birth.
In dark and hidden places
There shines the blessed light;
The beam of truth displaces
The darkness of the night."

This same figure of day and awakening is used in some of the epistles of the New Testament, indicating their writer's recognition of the illusory, and consequently temporary, nature of the conditions symbolized by darkness and sleep, and the certainty of an ultimate awakening. It is also shown that this awakening is the result of a right understanding of the true nature of God and of His law. Thus, in the thirteenth chapter of Romans the statements that "there is no power but of God" and that "love is the fulfilling of the law" are followed by the stirring declaration: "Now it is high time to awake out of sleep: for now is our salvation nearer than when we believed. The night is far spent, the day is at hand."

In our own time, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, has set forth in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the dream-character of evil. By distinguishing between the true account of creation given in the first chapter of Genesis and the false sense of creation depicted in subsequent chapters in the story of Adam, she has made it possible to class the ills "that flesh is heir to" as the Adam-dream, and as no part of the heritage of the sons of God. She has also shown us how we may waken ourselves and others from this dream through a right understanding of God and the demonstration of man's identity as God's image and likeness, as spiritual, not material. This understanding and demonstration necessarily brings the recognition that, as Jesus said, evil with all its claims is a liar.

Had all men understood and held to what Jesus taught, and made his teaching practical in their lives, the full awakening must have come long ago. His works constantly proved the goodness and allness of God, and presented the real man as free from sin and sickness, want and woe; for he healed the sick as well as the sinning, fed the multitude, and raised the dead through this understanding. By waking those who came to him to be healed from belief in an evil condition, he revealed to them the nature and presence of God's kingdom. "If I cast out devils by the Spirit of God," he said, "then the kingdom of God is come unto you."

After the "deep sleep" fell upon Adam, as related in the second chapter of Genesis, the record introduces a talking serpent presenting the argument that good and evil mingle. This figure of sleep is again found in the New Testament, in Jesus' parable of the tares. "While men slept" the enemy sowed tares among the wheat, and the wheat and tares then appeared to mingle. In his explanation of this parable Jesus prophesied the final awakening from the sleep or dream, illustrating it by the season of harvest, with its process of sifting and destroying the tares.

On another occasion, referring to the unreality and final destruction of evil, Jesus said, "Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down, and cast into the fire." This process which goes on in individual consciousness is also a world process. In Science and Health (p. 404) Mrs. Eddy says: "The temperance reform, felt all over our land, results from metaphysical healing, which cuts down every tree that brings not forth good fruit. This conviction, that there is no real pleasure in sin, is one of the most important points in the theology of Christian Science." We may gain much encouragement from seeing that this reform is surely an awakening. The world is being waked up; and even though the awakening process involves sifting and burning, it is continually and increasingly going on.

The axe has been laid at the root of the evil called false appetite; the time has come when the tares are being seen for what they are, for today Christian Science, "the Comforter" or "Spirit of truth," is bringing to our remembrance all that Jesus taught, and is leading us, even as he prophesied, "into all truth." Therefore, we can rejoice in "the signs of the times," perceiving that they indicate greater, not less, enlightenment; and we can bring out the proof that the world cannot return to sleep. "For they that sleep sleep in the night; and they that be drunken are drunken in the night. But let us, who are of the day, be sober, putting on the breastplate of faith and love; and for an helmet, the hope of salvation."

The Potato Harvest

A high bare field, brown from the
plough, and borne
Aslant from sunset; amber wastes
of sky
Washing the ridge; a clamour of
crows that fly
In from the wide flats where the
spent tides mourn
To yon their rocking roosts in pines
wind-torn;
A line of gray snake-fence, that
zigzags by
A pond, and cattle; from the
homestead pigh
The long deep summonings of the
supper horn.

Black on the ridge, against that
lonely flush,
A cart, and stoop-necked oxen;
ranged beside
Some barrels; and the day-
worn harvest-folk,
Here emptying their baskets, jar the
hush
With hollow thunders. Down the
dusk hillside
Lumbers the wain; and day
fades out like smoke.

—CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS. "Poems."

Off the Grand Banks

She was the *Mary Gurley* of Gloucester and under a two-reefed foresail she was easing herself into the tumbling seas.

Sam Leary and Archie Gillis had the watch. From the lee of a piece of tarpaulin lashed to the fore rigging they from time to time would have a look to windward.

It was a day of high winds and high seas, and the hard rain came shooting into their faces every time they had a windward look: but otherwise she, being a great vessel hove to, as all men out o' Gloucester well knew, it wasn't the worst kind of a Grand Banks day at all.

Just to be doing something, Archie began to dance little jigs and Sam to sing:

"In sailin' through this wide, wide
world,
In poverty or in riches,
Always keep her head to sea
An' ease her when she pitches."

So sang Sam, the same being from the ancient Gloucester Trawler's Toast, and was going on with more of it when:

"Sail ho!" roared Archie: and the hail must have reached the ears of the gang below deck, because almost at once the inquiring head of Joe Gurley came sticking up through the cabin hatchway.

"Steamer," shouted Archie down the deck. "West bound. A big brute with four funnels an' smoke enough rollin' up from her to cloud out half the heavens. The *Great Syndic*, hah, skipper?"

"That's who. An' certainly steamin' careful enough."

"To the south'ard of her reg'lar course, ain't she, skipper?"

Joe nodded. "Got word of ice driftin' down to the west'ard, prob'ly."

"A few days more an' I s'pose it'll be drivin' us out of here too, hah, skipper?"

"If we're here. But give me one day's more good fishin' an' off for the Boston Market you'll see us swingin'."

"O, the seas 're white 'n' curly
An' the flyin' Mary Gurley"

hummed Sam.

"Out the way for it's home she's
comin'
Her house swash an' her riggin'
hummin'—"

this from Archie.

Joe could not quite hear them, but he guessed what they were singing. He smiled.

"Was ever a good vessel built that liked to loaf on the way home?" he said, and pulled the hatch over his disappearing head. — From "Tide Rips," by JAMES B. CONNOLLY.

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STOCKS TAKE SUBSTANTIAL PRICE DROP

U. S. Steel Leads the Way Downward—Rails Rule Firm

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Excessive optimism was dashed in the stock market today by the halving of United States Steel's dividend.

It was evident that the action was not particularly surprising, in the light volume of selling, but a 4-point drop in the shares of the leading industrials imparted a heavy tone throughout the market, and losses of 1 to 3 points were numerous.

Firming tendencies in the rail group helped offset weakness of steel and other industrial stocks and extreme losses of 1 to 4 were reduced during the last hour.

United States Steel was down 4 points at the lowest and then steadied. American Telephone, Allied Chemical, Bethlehem Steel and Western Union were off 2 to 3.

Pennsylvania, on declaration of the regular dividend, recovered a one-point drop, and Santa Fe made a net gain. Rails generally finished around yesterday's final quotations.

Transactions approximately 1,400,000 shares.

The action on U. S. Steel's dividend represented a compromise between the expectations of the pessimists, who thought it would be omitted, and the extreme optimists, who hoped for another payment of $1. The latter group had appeared to be growing of late, taking their position on the ground that the directors might make another $1 payment from surplus in an effort to aid in the restoration of confidence, which the formation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has been expected to achieve.

Nevertheless, declaring unearned dividends from surplus has not been notably effective in improving public sentiment of late. With the Steel Corporation not earning the interest on subsidiary bonds in the last quarter, many observers felt that the 50-cent payment was fully as generous as could be reasonably expected.

Railroad Dividends

The regular quarterly payment of 50 cents by Pennsylvania Railroad, and of $2.25 by Delaware & Hudson, served to enhance somewhat the better feeling toward the railroad issues. Wall Street remained fairly confident of a successful conclusion to the railway wage conference, but has grown impatient over the delays.

The General Motors meeting next Wednesday is being awaited with great interest, in view of the preliminary earnings statement showing net of $1.01 a share after all write-offs, compared with $3.32 last year. On this basis, maintenance of the $3 dividend in 1931 has necessitated taking some $43,000,000 from surplus, but President Sloan recently stated publicly that he felt corporations rich in cash should consider the rights of their stockholders in times of depressed earnings.

Call money was about steady at 2½ per cent, but there was less demand for Federal funds, which were quoted at 1¾ to 2 per cent, off ½ of 1 per cent from yesterday.

Bonds Steady

The bond market was firm but relatively uninteresting today with price changes generally confined to fractions except in a few of the more active secondary rail issues.

St. Louis Southwestern mortgages, which yesterday bounded upward from 14 to 19 points, gave up some of their gains in the early trading, but most of the "Cotton Belt" buyers seemed inclined to hold for further profits. The bonds spurted Tuesday upon announcement that control of the road by Southern Pacific had been approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Nickel Plate's 6s, due this year, were among the strongest of the carriers. They were up 2¾ points over their advance of the preceding session. Frisco prior lien 4s also gained nearly a point to a new high for the month. St. Paul loans moved up moderately, and Chicago & North Western 4¾s were active and higher. At the same time a number of rail bonds were inclined to ease slightly.

Most of the United States Government obligations displayed a firm undertone, but utilities and industrials were mixed. Shell Union Oil 5s and United States Rubber 5s raised their prices somewhat. Communications issues sagged in light trading.

The foreign list exhibited quiet strength, although the German Government 7s and 5½s gave up some of their previous advances. British 5½s registered gains, as did loans of Brazil and Bolivia. Japanese bonds were steady.

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad reports for December, 1931, surplus after charges of $30,984, which compares with surplus after charges of $69,296 for December, 1930. For the full year 1931, the surplus after charges was $632,133 equivalent after deducting preferred dividends of $243,600 to $2.67 a share on the 141,782 shares of common stock (par $50 a share). This compares with surplus after charges of $1,557,762 for 1930, equivalent after preferred dividends to $9.26 a share on the same amount of common stock.

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—National Surety Company for 1931 shows business written was $16,700,000, of which there was reinsured with other companies an excess of $790,622, leaving net $15,915,038, a decrease of $2,312,000 from 1930. Underwriting and investment credit, after all reserve debits and credits, was $418,430. Dividends were $325,000, of which $406,579 was paid from surplus, which on Dec. 31 was $7,754,174. Capital is $16,000,000.

BANK OF GERMANY

BERLIN, Jan. 27—Reichsbank condensed statement (in marks, 000 omitted) compares:

	Jan. 23	Jan. 15
Gold	894,400	868,200
Advances	103,100	109,500
Foreign curr res	151,300	154,800
Other bills of exchks	3,408,900	3,587,600
Circulation	4,197,900	4,321,300
Ratio gold&fgn cur nte	36.4%	35.8%
Bank rate	7%	7%

MASS. INVESTORS TRUST

During 1931, Massachusetts Investors Trust increased the number of shares outstanding from 483,553 to 565,054 and the number of shareholders from 9679 to 13,641.

CRUDE OIL OUTPUT DECLINES

TULSA, Jan. 27—Daily average production in the United States in the week ended Jan. 23 totaled 2,197,650 barrels, a decrease of 33,783 barrels from the preceding week, according to the Oil and Gas Journal.

WEDNESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 27	Jan. 26
8¾	6⅛		Abitibi pf	300	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
8¾	3⅛		Adams Express	3200	4⅛	4	4⅛	4⅛
19⅞	12⅝	1.60	Affiliated Prod	400	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	15
55⅝	46⅝	4½†	Air Reduction	700	56	49½	49½	50⅝
16⅝	11⅞	.50	Alaska-Juneau	4100	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	14⅞
3⅝	2⅝		Allegh PW Pap	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅞	3⅛		Alleghany Corp	3600	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝
74⅞	62½	.50	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	67½	67½	67½	70⅝
13⅞	10⅛		Allied Chem	1600	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝
10	8		Allis Chalmers	3100	12⅝	9⅞	10⅛	10⅝
18⅛	13⅛		Alpha Port Cem	300	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	8⅛
65⅞	54⅛		Am Bank Note	100	18	18	18	
134	117⅞		Am Can	34100	60⅝	56⅝	60⅛	61⅛
8⅛	6⅛		Am Can pf	100	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	
34⅞	29		Am Car & Fdry	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
35	29		Am Car & F pf	100	32	32	32	
8	3		Am Chicle	70	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	24
2⅛	1		Am Colortype	100	32	32	32	
3	3		Am Com Alcohol	300	5	4	5	
8⅛	6⅛		Am Encaustic T	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
32	24		Am & For Pow	7900	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝
34⅛	26		Am & For Pow g	100	27½	27½	27½	
17⅞	13		Am & For Pow t	200	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	28⅛
8	3		Am Ice	400	14½	14½	14½	14⅛
9⅛	5⅝		Am International	1600	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝
39	30⅛		Am Locomotive	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8⅝	5⅛		Am Loco pf	100	71	71	71	
11⅛	13⅛		Am Metal	100	35	35	35	35⅝
8⅛	5⅛		Am Power & Lt	400	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
21⅛	14⅛	.60	Am Radiator	1600	14⅛	14	14⅛	14⅛
10⅛	7⅝		Am Republics	5400	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
3½	3		Am Rolling Mill	200	3	2	3	
½	⅜		Am Seating	1400	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	9⅝
18⅝	12⅛	.50	Am Ship & Com	100	2½	2½	2½	
81	73		Am Smelt & Ref	2000	15	¼	¼	
½	⅛		Am Smelt & R pf	100	81	81	81	81
6⅝	5⅝		Am Solvents & C	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	
39⅛	26⅛		Am Steel Fdries	1100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	8
134⅛	120⅝		Am Sugar Ref	500	27	26⅛	27	
70	43		Am Tel & Tel	32100	116⅝	114⅛	116	117⅞
32⅛	25⅛		Am Type F pf	10	52	52	52	51
5	3		Am Wat Wks	1300	36	27⅛	28	28⅛
24⅛	15⅛		Am Woolen	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
⅝	⅜		Am Woolen pf	1300	21⅞	21	21⅛	21⅝
1222	9		Am Writ Pap ct	300	⅛	⅛	⅛	
16	13	2.40	Anaconda Cop	8100	10	9⅞	10	10⅛
11	9⅛		Anchor Cap	300	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
40	32		Archer Daniels	300	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1½	1		Armour Del pf	400	38	37⅝	38	39
⅞	½		Armour Ill A	300	4m	4⅛	4⅛	1⅛
8⅛	5⅝		Armour Ill B	300	4	4	4	4
9	8⅛		Asso Dry Goods	1600	7	6⅝	6⅞	7
94	75½		Asso Oil	90	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
88	76½		Atchison T & SF	3900	87½	85⅛	87	85½
41½	25½		Atchison pf	100	83	83	83	83½
15½	15½		Atl Coast Line	300	37	36	36	38
79½	70		Atl Refining	1700	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	10
151½	115½		Atlas Powder pf	30	75⅝	75½	75⅝	76⅛
⅞	½		Auburn Auto	19100	141½	137⅞	140½	141
3⅛	2⅝		Auto Sales	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	
			Aviation Corp Del	3800	3	2⅝	2⅝	3
			—B—					
8½	4⅞		Baldwin Loco	400	7	6⅝	7	7
28½	16⅛		Baldwin Loco pf	30	25	25	25	25
21⅝	12⅝		Balt & Ohio	8800	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	19½
41½	27½		Balt & Ohio pf	100	33	33	33	36
77½	77½		Bangor & Ar pf	100	77½	77½	77½	
5⅞	4		Barnsdall A	800	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
43½	36⅞		Beatrice Cream	100	39	39	39	
43	40		Beech-Nut Pack	100	40	40	40	
18⅝	15⅝		Bendix Aviation	2400	16½	16⅛	16½	16⅝
24⅛	20⅛		Best & Co	200	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	22⅝
22⅞	16⅞		Bethlehem Steel	19800	18⅛	16⅝	17	19⅛
8⅞	7⅛		Blaw Knox	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
22⅛	17⅛		Bohn Alum & Br	600	18⅛	17⅞	18	
39⅞	34⅞		Borden	4900	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	38⅝
13⅛	9		Borg Warner	300	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅝
1	¾		Botany Mills A pf	100	1	1	1	
10	8⅛		Briggs Mfg	2100	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8⅝
10½	10		Briggs & Strat	100	10	10	10	
40⅝	30½		Brooklyn Man T	3400	39⅞	37⅞	38⅛	39⅛
2	1⅝		Bruns Terminal	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5	4⅛		Bucyrus Erie	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅝	11		Bucyrus E cv pf	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
18	15⅝		Burroughs Add	3400	11⅞	11	11⅛	11⅛
85	75		Bush Terminal	200	17	17	17	
15⅝	10½		Bush T Bldgs pf	10	75	75	75	79½
			Byers	600	13	12⅝	12⅝	13⅛
			—C—					
9⅞	8½		Calif Packing	100	9½	9½	9½	
½	⅜		Callahan Z & L	100	½	½	½	
13½	10	1.20	Canada Dry	300	12	12	12	12⅛
16	10⅞		Canadian Pacific	2500	15	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛
18½	17	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	18½	18½	18½	
43⅝	31⅝		Case Thresh	24400	39⅝	36⅝	37⅛	37⅝
75	10		Case Thresh pf	10	61	61	61	
15	11		Caterpillar Trac	2200	12⅛	11⅞	12	12⅛
5	3⅝		Celanese Corp	200	4	4	4	4⅛
2	1⅝		Celotex cts	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
12½	11½	1½	Central Aguirre	100	12	12	12	12
6⅛	5		Century Ribbon	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15	9⅞		Cerro de Pasco	600	11⅞	11½	11½	12⅛
7	4⅝		Checker Cab Mfg	100	6	6	6	
20⅝	13⅞		Chesapeake Corp	1300	19	18⅛	19	19
31½	25⅛	2½	Ches & Ohio	9000	29⅛	28⅝	29	29⅛
4⅝	3⅛		Chi & Gt West	100	4	4	4	4⅛
15½	9⅝		Chi & Gt W pf	500	14½	14	14⅛	14⅝
3⅛	1⅝		Chi Mil & St P	300	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅛	2⅝		Chi Mil & St P pf	1400	4⅝	4½	4⅝	5
6⅝	3⅝		Chi & N western	2300	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	11⅛
11⅞	8		Chi Pneu Tool	700	6⅛	5⅞	6	6⅝
16⅞	8½		Chi Pneu T pf	200	10	10	10	
24½	11½		Chi Rock Isl & P	1100	15⅛	13½	15⅛	14
27½	15		Chi R I & P 6%	400	20⅝	20½	20½	22½
7½	5⅛		Chi R I P 7%	100	25½	25½	25½	23⅞
15⅞	12½		Childs Company	100	6	6	6	
27½	25⅞	3.60	Chrysler	8400	13½	13	13⅛	13⅝
2⅛	⅜		City Ice & Fuel	100	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	27
17½	15½		City Stores	1000	1½	1½	1½	1½
114½	97½		Cluett Peabody	100	16½	16½	16½	16⅝
48½	45⅝		Coca Cola A	1200	108	107½	108	109
30½	26⅛		Colgate-Palm-P	400	48½	48½	48½	
9½	7⅛		Collins & Aikman	400	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	30⅝
15⅛	11⅞		Columbia Gas	100	8	8	8	
38½	30		Columbian Carb	1300	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛
10⅛	8⅛	1.20	Comm Credit	700	34	33	33⅝	35
68	56		Comm Cred 1pf	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
4⅞	3½	.30	Comwlth & So	10	68	68	68	67
9½	7⅝		Comm Solvents	5500	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
23	15½		Comm Inv Tr	5800	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝
68⅝	59½		Comwlth & S pf	500	20½	20	20½	20
9⅞	8		Congoleum Nairn	100	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	66
5⅝	3⅝		Consol Film Ind	100	9	9	9	
11½	8⅝		Consol Film I pf	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
93	90		Consol Gas pf	200	10	10	10	
64⅝	55⅝		Consol Gas	300	91⅞	91⅝	91⅝	91½
93	90		Consol Gas pf	14100	60⅝	59⅛	59⅝	60⅝
10⅞	9		Consol Laundries	300	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
⅝	⅜		Consol Textile	300	½	½	½	½
2⅛	2		Container A	100	2	2	2	
37½	31½		Cont Baking pf	100	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
24⅝	19½	2.40	Cont Can	700	36	35⅛	35⅝	36
6⅞	5⅞		Cont Insurance	1200	21⅞	21	21	22
5⅛	3⅝		Cont Oil	400	6½	6	6½	6
45⅝	37		Cont Shares	1700	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
4⅝	2⅝		Corn Products	1700	41½	40½	40⅞	41⅝
10½	10⅛		Coty	1200	3½	3⅛	3⅝	
4½	3		Crex Carpet	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
1⅞	1½		Crosley Radio	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
25½	23½		Crown Zellerback	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
23½	16		Crown W	830	25½	24⅛	24½	23½
8½	7⅛		Crucible Steel	400	18½	17	17	
31	23		Cuban Am S pf	20	7½	7½	7½	7½
86	75		Curtis Publishing	100	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	38⅛
1⅞	1¼		Curtis Wright	100	81	81	81	
10	7½		Cutler Hammer	400	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
				100	8½	8½	8½	8½
			—D—					
5⅛	3½		Davison Chem	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
15⅛	12⅞	1.40	Deer & Co pf	400	13½	13⅝	13⅝	
83½	65½		Del & Hudson	1200	80	78	79	78
28⅝	18⅛		Del Lack & W	400	25⅛	25	25⅛	25½
10	10		Det-Mack pf	250	10	10	10	
9	4½		Denver R G pf	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	8
5	5		Det-Mack	300	5	5	5	
14⅛	12½		Diamond Match	200	13⅝	13½	13⅝	14
9⅛	7½		Dome Mines	700	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝
47½	47⅝		Du Pont de Nem	18600	51⅝	50½	50⅝	51⅝
100½	98		Du Pont deb	100	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	100
			—E—					
87⅞	73	5†	Eastman Kodak	3700	83	81	82	84⅛
7⅝	4⅝	½	Eaton Axle & Spg	200	6	6	6	6
1⅛	⅝		Edington Schild	500	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅞
31½	24⅝		Elec Auto-Lite	5500	28	27⅛	28	28
2½	1⅛		Elec Boat	500	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝
4	2⅝		Elec Mus Ind	3000	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
13½	10⅛		Elec Pow & Lt	1300	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	11⅝
64	47		Elec Pow & L pf	200	58½	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
32	25½		Elec Stor Battery	100	30½	29⅞	30½	30½
¼	⅛		Elk Horn Coal	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
33	28½		Endicott Johnson	100	30½	30⅛	30⅛	
19	17½		Equitable Off B	1100	18½	17½	18½	18⅝
10	6⅛		Erie RR	200	9⅝	9	9⅝	9⅝
13	7⅝		Erie RR 1pf	500	13	12½	13	
9½	6½		Erie RR 2pf	100	7½	7½	7½	
3⅝	3⅛		Eureka Vacuum	700	3½	3½	3½	
11⅝	10		Exchange Buffet	10	10½	10½	10½	10½
			—F—					
5⅝	4⅛		Fairbanks Morse	400	5	4⅛	4⅛	5
5½	3⅛		Fed Water Serv	100	4½	4	4	4½
27⅝	23	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	100	34⅝	33	33	35
13	13		Firestone T & R	500	13	13	13	
59½	50⅝		Firestone T&R pf	200	57⅞	57	57⅞	59⅛
49⅝	41½		First Nat Stores	400	47	45⅝	47	
⅞	⅝		Fisk Rub pf	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
9½	8		Florsheim Shoe	300	9	9	9	
11⅛	5		Foster-Wheeler	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9⅛
19⅞	16⅝		Fourth Nat Inv	100	18	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
5⅝	3⅝		Fox Film A	700	4	4	4	4
19½	15⅛		Freeport Texas	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
			—G—					
17½	14		Gamewell	10	15⅝	14	14⅛	14⅛
3⅝	2⅛		Gen Am Inv	1800	2½	2⅛	2½	2⅛
33½	22		Gen Am Tnk Car	1300	30⅛	28	30⅛	31⅛
15½	11		Gen Asphalt	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
14½	11		Gen Baking	700	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	13⅛
99½	98		Gen Baking pf	50	97	97	97	98
5½	4		Gen Cable A	100	5	5	5	
26⅛	20	1.60	Gen Electric	41100	21⅛	20	20½	21⅛
11⅛	10⅛	.80	Gen Elec Sp	400	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
36⅝	31⅝		Gen Foods	2400	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	34⅝
34½	32		Gen Mills	400	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
34⅝	19½		Gen Motors	63100	34⅛	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
22⅝	20⅛		Gen Mot 5% pf	300	94	93½	94	
6⅝	3½		Gen Out Ad A	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
28⅝	20⅛		Gen Pub Service	400	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅛	⅝		Gen Ry Signal	400	13½	13⅝	13⅝	
14⅝	12⅝		Gen Realty	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1½	½		Gen Refractories	100	13	13	13	
14⅛	10⅝		Gen Thea Eq	2300	⅝	⅝	⅝	1⅛
2½	2		Gillette Saf Raz	7200	12½	12	12⅛	12
6⅛	3⅛		Gimbel Bros	400	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
19⅝	16⅛	2½	Gobel (Adolf)	100	3	3	3	3⅛
8⅝	3⅞		Gold Dust	1300	6	6	6	6
17⅛	12⅞		Goodrich	300	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	7
84⅝	45		Goodyear	1300	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	12⅝
4⅝	2⅝		Goodyear 1 pf	100	33	33	33	
7⅝	5⅛	.50	Graham Paige	1400	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝
2⅛	1⅝		Granby	400	7	7	7	
29⅞	25½		Grand-Sil Stores	400	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
18⅛	12⅝	82	Grant (W T)	100	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
13⅛	11⅛		Great Nor pf	1100	21⅝	20⅞	21⅝	21⅝
6⅛	5		Great Nor Ore	200	12	12	12	12
1⅝	1⅛		Great West Sug	300	8⅛	8	8⅛	8⅛
			Grigsby-Grunow	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
			—H—					
23⅛	22⅝	1⅝	Hackensack Wtr	100	23½	23½	23½	
37½	36½		Hack W pf A	100	36½	36½	36½	
2⅛	1⅝		Hall Dent Sto	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
17	14⅝	6½	Hahn D H	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
11⅛	11	1.20	Hall Printing	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
13	11⅛		Harbison Walker	400	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1⅛	1⅛		Hayes Body	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11⅛	10⅛		Helland Furnace	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4⅝	3⅛		Houston Oil new	400	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
21⅝	18		Hudson & Man	100	12	12	12	
16⅛	12		Howe Sound	300	15⅛	15	15	15⅛
30⅝	21⅛	3½	Hudson & Man	100	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
11⅝	9⅛		Hudson Motor	1200	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
8⅝	4		Hupp Motors	100	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
			—I—					
18⅛	9½		Ill Central	4800	16⅝	16	16⅝	17
			Indian Motor pf	100	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	32
1⅛	1⅛		Indian Refining	100	1	1	1	
28⅝	27⅛		Indus Rayon	400	29	28⅝	29	29⅝
22⅝	20		Inspiration Cop	1600	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	23
4⅛	3		Inland Steel	1300	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	
11⅛	8⅛		Interboro Rap V	1100	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100½	99		Interstate Iron	1000	4	4	4	
20⅝	22⅝		Int Business M	1200	102½	101⅛	101⅛	103⅛
1⅝	⅝		Int Carriers	400	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
20⅝	22⅝		Int Combustion	300	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
180	161		Int Harvester	100	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	1⅛
11⅛	8⅛		Int Hydroelec	3400	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	25⅛
34⅝	19⅝		Int Match pf	1200	105	105	105	105
7⅛	7⅛		Int Mercantile	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9⅛
98⅛	94⅛		Int Merc Marine	2100	22⅛	20⅛	21⅛	22⅞
7⅛	3⅛		Int Nickel	3400	7⅛	7	7	8⅛
8	4⅛		Int Paper & Pow C	600	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
21	19⅝		Int Print Ink	400	85	85	85	
44⅝	34⅛		Int Salt	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
10⅝	7⅛		Int Shoe	1100	28⅝	26⅛	26⅛	26⅝
2	⅝		Int Tel & Tel	1400	40⅛	39⅛	39⅝	40⅝
8	3		Interstate Dept S	900	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
42⅝	40		Interstate DS pf	100	8	8	8	8⅛
15	14⅛		Interstate DS rw	10	42	42	42	
			Island Crk Coal	100	38	38	38	
			—J—					
24⅛	18⅛		Johns Manville	8400	19⅝	18⅛	19	19⅝
99⅝	97		Johns Man pf	30	97⅝	97	97	
			—K—					
113	112⅛		Kan C P&L B pf	10	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
12⅛	8⅛		Kan C & South	100

WOOL MARKET SENTIMENT IS MUCH IMPROVED

Confidence Is Expressed as Buying Shows Better Tone

A little more confidence and strength is recorded in the world's wool markets this week. Cables from the primary markets, especially, indicate a better buying tone, while the secondary markets seem constrained to follow the lead of the raw material, reluctantly, however.

The markets resumed at Sydney and Melbourne, Australia, this week, with values showing a hardening tendency on both markets.

The Japanese buyers were especially keen at both centers, and England, also, was buying wool steadily, while continental operators have been taking wool moderately. American buyers have taken on little wool, other than specialties for the most part, especially lambs wools.

Foreign Markets Improve

The South African market is also reported a bit firmer on the shorter wools, with the whole market showing more steadiness and prices more or less on parity with the Australian level; that is, with good 64-70s combing wools, skirted and practically free of defect at just about 30 cents, clean basis, landed in bond.

Cables from the New Zealand and South American markets also report some improvement, more especially in the finer crossbred wools. Low crossbreds are still on the easy side.

At the Christchurch (N. Z.) sale on Monday, prices were against the buyers and distinctly so as compared with the December sale in that market. Bradford was the chief buyer, while a moderate competition was reported from America.

River Plate Offerings

Offerings from the River Plate are quoted usually on the basis of about 16 cents cost and freight for super, skirted 58-60s combing wools; 15½ cents for 56s; 14½ cents for 50s; 14 cents for IIIs; 12¾ cents for IVs and 10½ cents for Vs.

Offerings of IVs have been made from Buenos Aires at about 8½@9 cents for standard wools according to the packing and the shipper and for standard Vs at 8@8½ cents, while second clip Vs and VIs are offered at 6¾@7 cents.

London is proceeding without material change but with prices on merinos and fine crossbreds rather against the buyer these last few days.

What is of most significance, perhaps, has been the fact that the clearances at the sales have been very good, withdrawals being comparatively light, even though the English spinners and weavers are inclined to deplore the outlook for new orders.

Yorkshire is still running a fairly considerable proportion of its machinery against old orders, and the continental markets are in somewhat better position than they were evidently.

Local Demand Better

In the local market, the buying indicates a better demand for goods in the women's wear field, while the men's wear lines have ruled a little better at prices which as yet show no improvement. The vogue clearly favors wool fabrics for women's wear.

Manufacturers have been able to produce such sheer, light-weight wool fabrics for women's wear, even for formal evening wear, that they have carried the stylists with them to a far greater extent than for many years.

There is some improvement in the spinning and weaving field for the coarser yarns for bathing suits, which is, of course, seasonal.

Sales in the local market last week varied little in character as compared with a week ago; the demand is chiefly for the fine and half-blood wools. These wools are being sold at prices which were ruling a week ago. Ohio delaines moved moderately at 23@24 cents and half-blood combing Ohio fleeces at 23@23½ cents, in the grease.

For three-eighths combing wools, the demand is limited at the moment, stocks being rather low, and prices fairly steady, on the basis of 45@50 cents, clean basis, for territory wools and 23@23½ cents for Ohio-Michigan bright fleeces in the grease.

Quarter-Bloods Moving Well

Quarter-blood combing wools have been moving moderately well at 21@22 cents for bright Ohio-Michigan combing wools and at 38@43c clean basis for territory quarter, according to the grade and character of the wool. Low quarter territory has been sold in a small way at 35@37, clean basis.

Carpet wools are rather slow of sale. Offerings from the primary markets are not heavy. Chinas are offered at about 10½c landed for Hsining selections.

Mohair is still slow of sale, except for moderate demand for kid hair, which is being used to some extent by the woolen mills to dress up certain fabrics. For good to choice kid hair in the original bags, 45@50c is usually asked. Adult hair is quoted at 15@18c for fair to choice original bag stock.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last	Jan. 27	Jan. 26
1504	Am T&T	119⅝	114⅛	115	117⅛	
3000	Andrews Pet	.06	.05	.05		
25	Big Sand	16	16	16		
47	Bos & Alb	123	123	123	124	
5	B&M pr pf	58	58	58	61	
17	Bos Prov	130	130	130	130	
10	Brown pf	9¼	9¼	9¼		
65	East SS	8½	8½	8½	8½	
106	E Bos Land	2½	2	2½		
50	B Gas&Fuel	3	3	3		
10	B C&P pf	88	88	88		
20	B Gas pref	94	94	94	94	
25	B Mass pf	6¼	6¼	6¼		
8	Edison Elec	183	183	183	184½	
120	Gen Elec Sp	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
9	Hathaway B	8	8	8		
340	Isle Tel	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
100	La Salle	40	40	40		
1000	Mass Util	3½	3½	3½	3½	
5	Mergenthal	86½	86½	86½	86½	
80	Nash	17½	17½	17½	17½	
45	NE Tel	109	109	109½	109	
50	Penn Bal	9	9	9	9	
10	Se Bur	46	46	46		
163	Stone Web	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛		
10	Swift Inter	20	20	20	21	
212	Swift & Co	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
65	Torrington	30½	30½	30½		
185	Uni. Found	1½	1½	1½	1½	
20	Unit Shoe	37¾	37	37¾	38	
100	Utah Sec	.03	.03	.03	.03	
5	Util Hyd	1½	1½	1½	1½	
42	War Term	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:00 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alaska Gold Mines A	12	12
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	40⅛	39⅞
Allegheny Corp 5s '49	28	28⅛
Allegheny Corp 5s '50	28⅝	28⅛
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	43	42
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	68⅛	67⅝
Amer Smelting 5s '47	93⅝	93⅛
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	100⅝	100
Am T&T 4½s '36	98⅝	98⅛
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	103	102⅞
Amer T&T col 5s '46	99⅝	99
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	97⅝	96⅝
Amer T&T deb 5s '65	97⅝	96⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	102	101⅞
Amer W W & Elec 5s '34	90	90
Am Writ Paper 7s '47	33⅝	33⅝
Armour & Co 4½s '39	74⅝	74⅛
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	86⅛	83
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96	95⅛
Atch T&SF 4s '99	79⅛	79⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	83	81⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '63	88⅝	88⅛
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	76½	76½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	91⅝	91⅛
Balt & Ohio 6½s '33	83⅛	81
Balt & Ohio 4½s ov '95	58	53⅝
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	86⅛	86
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s cl '48	82⅛	82⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s serial D 2000	86⅛	86⅛
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	78⅛	78
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	100	100
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	100	99⅞
Beth Ind Loan 6s '46	72	72
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	94⅝	94⅛
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	95⅝	95⅛
Boston & Maine 5s '55	73	73
Boston & Maine 5s '57	71	71
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	15⅝	15⅛
Bow-Biltmore v t c 7s '34	50	50
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '45	89⅛	89⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr of 6s '68	85⅛	83⅝
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	100⅝	100
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	96⅝	96⅛
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	93⅛	92⅝
By Products Coke 5½s '45	60	60
Calif Fruit P 5s '39	88⅛	88
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	76⅛	76⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	75⅝	75⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	80⅝	80⅝
Can North 4½s '35	80⅝	80⅝
Can Pacific deb 4s	86	86
Can Pacific 4½s '46	81⅝	81⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '60	72	71
Can Pacific 5s '54	72⅛	72
Can South 5s A '62	78	78
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	81½	81½
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	47	47
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	39	39
Cen Pacific 5s '60	77⅛	76⅛
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	74⅛	74⅛
Ches Corp 5s '47	94	94
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	74	74
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	88	88
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	84½	84½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	98	98
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	15⅝	15⅛
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	53	53
Chicago Ind & L rfg 6s '47	34⅝	34⅝
Chicago M&StP 4¾s	55	55
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	70	70
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	11⅝	11
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	37⅝	37⅛
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	43⅝	42½
Chicago & Nw 4½s C	36⅝	35⅝
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '37	43	43
Chicago R&P rfg 4s '34	74⅝	74⅝
Chicago R&P 4½s '52 A	68⅝	68
Chicago R&P 4½s cv '60	56⅝	56⅛
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	47⅝	47
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	99⅝	99
Chile Copper 5s '47	106	106
Cin Un T 5s rfd	51⅝	51⅝
Clev Short Line 4½s '81	97	96⅝
Clev Un Term 5s '77	84	84
Colonial Oil 6s '38	92	92
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	35	34⅝
Con Gas 4½s '51	78	78
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	91	91
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103½	103½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	98⅝	97½
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	70⅛	70⅛
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	51½	51⅛
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	30	30
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	99⅛	99⅛
Denv Gas & Elec 5s '51	81	80⅛
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	82	82
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	65	65
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	82	81½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100½	100⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '62	98⅛	98
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	98⅛	98⅛
Dold Packing 6s '43	81⅛	80⅝
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	53	52
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	96	95⅛
Erie RR ref 5s '67	71⅛	71
Erie RR gen lien	46½	46
Erie RR gen 5s '75	56½	56⅛
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	46⅝	46
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	90⅝	90⅝
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	46	45⅝
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	99⅝	99⅛
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	58	58
Goodrich 6s '45	5⅛	5
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	40	39⅛
Gotham S Hos '38	74	74
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	76½	76½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	90½	90⅝
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	85⅝	85
Great Northern 5s '73 C	68½	68½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	73	73
Great Northern 7s '36 A	81⅝	81⅝
Great Mobile of Mo 8s	95⅝	95
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	46½	46½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	28½	28½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	38	38
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	59⅝	59⅛
Humble Oil 5s '37	82	82
Humble Oil 5½s '32	95	95
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100½	100½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	98⅛	98⅛
Ill Central 4¾s '66	51	51
Ill Central 5s '52	46⅝	45
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	51	51
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	97½	97½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	78½	78½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	51½	51½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	62⅝	60⅝
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	59	58
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	50⅛	49½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	50	49⅝
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	38⅛	38⅛
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	46	46
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	55	54⅛
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	23	23
Int Paper 6s '55	50	48
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	31⅛	31
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	48½	48½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	54⅝	53⅝
Kan City Ft S&Mem 4s '36	50	49
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	64⅝	64
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	92⅝	92½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	67	66⅝
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	80	80
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	88½	88½
L'Autarc Ny '54	75	75
Lehigh C&N 4½s C '54	12⅝	12⅛
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	90	90
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	57½	57½
Loews Inc 6s '41	85	85
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	81	81
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	40⅝	40
L&N uni 4s '40	95⅝	95⅝
L&N 3s Sil. div '80	82½	82
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	45	45
Marwet St Ry gold 7s '40	36½	36½
Meade 6s '45 ww	85½	85
Metro Water 5½s '50	48	48
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	45½	45½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5½s '61	93½	93½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	91	90½
Min & Stl 1st rrfg 4s '49	90⅝	89
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	1⅝	1⅝
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	76	75
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	60	59
Mo Pacific 5s '77	40½	39½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	57½	56⅝
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	57	57
Mo Pac 5s I '81	57½	56⅝
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	57⅝	56⅝
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	45⅛	44⅝
Mobile & Ohio mont 5s '47	31	30⅝
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	36	35⅝
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	94⅝	94
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	74⅝	74⅝
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	46½	46⅛
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	89	88½
Newberry 5½s	11	11
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	81⅛	81⅛
New Eng T&T 5s '52	93	92
N O Pub Ser 5s A '53	99⅛	99
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	74	74
N O T & M 5s B '54	72	72
N O T & M 5½s '54	36⅛	36
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	43⅛	43
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	72	71
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	73⅝	73⅝
NYC&HR 4½s N	88½	88½
NYC&HR rfg 4s im 4½s 2013	70	69
NYC L SL con 3½s '98	69½	69½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	65½	65½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	34⅝	34
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	49⅝	49⅛
NY Connec Ry 4½s '52	56	54
NY Dock Co 4s '51	51	51
NY Edison 5s '44	51	51
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	98⅝	98
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	107⅛	107⅛
NY NH&H no deb 4s '55	69	69
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	63	62
NY NH&H 4½s '67	54½	54½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	71½	71½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	58⅛	58⅛
NY Tel gen 4½s '39 B	90	90
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	97⅝	97⅛
Niag Share 5½s '80	91⅝	90⅛
Norf Southern rfg A '61	62	62
Norf & W PCAC 4s '41	19	19
North Am Co 5s '61	52	52
Nor Am Ed 5½s '69	64½	64
Nor Pacific 1st 4s '97	89⅝	89
Nor Pacific 5s 2047 D	78⅛	78⅛
Nor Pacific 6s E 2047	90	90
Nor States Pow 5s A '61	87⅛	87⅛
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	102	102
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102	102
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	99⅝	99⅝
Pa-Mem Bd 7s 6s '34	101½	101½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	101½	101½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	47⅝	47½
Pacific Ex inc 7s '37	52	52
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '61	95⅛	95⅛
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	63⅝	63⅝
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	76	76
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	83	83
Penn Railroad 6½s D '61	78½	78½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	84	84
Pere Marquette 5s '46	100	100
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	58	58
Pere Marquette 5s A '53	62	62
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	84	83
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '71	83⅛	83⅛

	High	Low
Philadelphia Elec Co 5½s '72	89⅛	89⅛
Phil & Read C&I 5s '42	63⅛	63⅛
Phil & Read C&I 5s '49	50	50
Phil Railway 6s '37	20⅛	20⅛
Pitts CCC&St L 4½s '77	85⅛	85
Pitts Coal 6½s A '49	50	50
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '89 B	47	47
Portland Gas Coke 5½s '40	82⅝	81⅝
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	32	31⅛
Pub Serv E&G 4½s '67	84⅝	84⅝
Pub Serv E&G 4½s 1970	84⅛	84
Pure Oil 5½s '37	77	77
Pure Oil 5½s '40	87⅝	87⅝
Radio Keith cifs pd	100	100
Read rfg 4½s A '97	79	77⅝
Remington Arms of Ds '37	85⅛	85
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	42	41
Revere Cop & Br 5s '46	80	80
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	72	72
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	32⅛	31
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	35	34½
St Louis & SF con 4s '32	83⅝	81½
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	69	68½
St Louis SW 5s	53	50
Seaboard AL 6s	5⅛	5⅛
Shell Pipe 5s '32	73⅝	73⅝
Shell Union 5s '47	70⅛	70⅛
Shell Union 5s cl ww '49	78⅛	78⅛
Siemian Am Corp 7s '41	94	94
Sinclair Ca O col 5½s '38	79½	79
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	95½	95
Sinclair Pipe L of Ba '42	83⅝	83⅝
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	45⅛	45⅛
Smith A O 5½s '36	48⅛	48⅛
Southern Pacific rfg 6s '56	80	79⅝
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	70	70
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	67⅛	66⅝
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	80	80
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	81⅛	80⅛
Southern Ry con 5s '94	83	83
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	69	67
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	98½	97⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100½	100⅛
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	90	89⅝
Stevens Hotel 6s '42	36	36
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	87	87
Ter RR Assn StL rfg 4s '53	73⅛	73⅛
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	71	71
Texas Corp 5s '44	77	77
Third Ave adj 5s '60	37	36½
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	20	20
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	83½	83
Ulster & Del rfg 4s '52	48⅛	48⅛
Union El L & P 1s 5s '38	100	100
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	99⅝	99⅝
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	93⅛	93⅛
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	88⅝	88
Union Pacific 4½s '67	81⅝	81½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	58	56⅝
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	46⅛	43
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	47	46
Wabash RR 4½s '78	16½	15
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	75	75
Wabash RR 5½s '75	18	18
Wabash RR 5s D '80	16½	15
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	31½	31½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	32	31½
Warren Bros 6s '41	45½	45½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	100½	100
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	98	98
West Shore 4s 2361	70	70
West Shore 4s 2361 reg	65	65
Western Electric 5s '44	97½	97½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	62	61½
Western Union 5s '51	70	69
Western Union 5s '60	93	93⅛
Western Union 5s '66	68	68
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	60½	60
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	72⅛	72
White Eagle O 5½s '37 ww	97	97
Wilwesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	29	29
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	79	79
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	35	35
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '73	68⅝	68⅛
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	68⅛	66⅝

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Jan 27	Jan 26
3½s '47	94.80	94.4	94.80	94.5	
1st 4¼s '47	99.20	98.8	99.20	98.8	
4th 4¼s '38	99.3	99.1	99.3	99.9	
US 3s '55	94.18	94.10	94.18	94.12	
US 3¼s '49 NN	95.18	95.14	95.16	95.12	
US 3¾s '43 Mar	90.94	90.17	90.17	90.22	
US 3¾s '43 June	90.32	90.17	90.20	90.22	
US 3¾s '47	91.9	89.4	89.7	89.7	
US 3¾s '56	91.30	91.10	91.23	91.24	
US 4s '54	96.15	96.7	96.10	96.11	
US 4¼s '52	100.12	100.0	100.12	100.10	

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	38⅛	33
Antioquia 7s C '45	14	14
Antioquia III 7s '57	11⅛	11⅛
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	53½	53½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	54½	54½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	54½	54½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	54	54
Australia 4½s '56	50½	50½
Australia 5s '55	56½	56½
Australia 5s '57	57½	56
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	47	47
Austria Hydro 6½s	91½	88⅝
Belgium (King) 6s '55	36	36
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	82	82
Belgium (King) 7s '55	86½	86½
Belgium (King) 7s '58	94⅝	94
Berlin (City) 6s '58	94½	94
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	24½	24
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	25½	25½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	33	33
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	32½	32½
Brazil (Cen Rl) 7s '52	90⅝	90⅝
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	17	16
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	21	19⅝
Bremen 7s '35	21	20⅝
Brisbane 5s '57	34½	34½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	40	40
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	19⅛	18
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	32½	32½
Buenos Aires 6½s '58	33	33
Bulgaria 7s '67	48	48
Bulgaria 7½s '67	19½	18½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	30	30
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	16⅝	16⅝
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	89½	89½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	72½	72
Chile (Bank) 6s '42	89⅝	89⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	14	14
Colombia (Agr Bk 6s '47	13	13
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	33	33
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	33	32½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	22⅝	22⅝
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	28	27⅝
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	28	27⅝
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	20⅛	20⅛
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	34	34
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	33	33
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '99	38	37⅝
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	14	13⅝
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	63½	62½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	71⅛	71⅛
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	77½	77½
Dominican Rep 5½s '42	68½	68½
Dresden 7s '45	55	55
Duke Price Power 6s '66	30½	30½
Dutch El 6s '47	79⅝	78
Finland 5½s '58	82½	82½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	45	44½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	50⅝	50⅝
French (Rep) 7s '49	88	88
French (Rep) 7½s '41	110	109⅝
German 7s '49	111⅛	111⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	63½	61⅝
Germ Cen Rg B 6s July '60	39	39
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	38⅝	38⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	38⅛	38⅛
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	43⅝	42⅝
Germ El Pow '53	24⅝	24⅝
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	33	33
Germ Gen Elec 6s '46	44⅝	43½
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	39	38½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	46⅝	46⅝
Good Hope I&S W 7s '45	37½	36½
Greek 6s '68	33½	33½
Greek 7s '64	37⅝	37⅝
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	44½	47½
Hansa 8s '39 ww	64½	64½
Harpen 6s '49 ww	23½	23⅛
Helsingfors 6½s '60	35	35
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44	39½	39½
Hungary Mun 7s '46	48	48
Hungary Mun 1½s '45	19½	19½
Irish Free State 5s '60	19½	19½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	71⅝	71⅝
Italy (King) 7s '51	70	70
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	88⅝	88
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	58½	58½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	83⅝	83⅝
Karstadt 6s '43	35	34½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '30	23⅛	23⅛
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	58½	57½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	62½	62½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	59⅝	59⅝
Medellin 6½s '54	99⅝	99⅝
Mex 4s A '10	16½	16½
Mex 4½s A	4	4
Mtag Mill Mch 7s '46 xw	3⅛	3⅛
Milan (City) 6½s '52	29⅝	29⅛
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	68½	68⅛
New South Wales 5s '57	103⅛	103
New South Wales 5s '58	50⅝	50⅝
Nord Rys 6½s '50	60	60½
North German Lloyd 6s '47	89⅝	89⅝
Norway (King) 5s '65	30½	30½
Norway (King) 6s '44	68½	68½
Norway (King) 6s '52	74½	74½
Nuremberg 6s '52	74⅝	74⅝
Oni Pow Svc 5½s '50	31½	29⅝
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	56	55½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	65½	64⅝
Oslo (City) 6s '58	70⅛	69⅝
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	85	85
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	56	56
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	94⅝	94⅛
Paris-Orleans 5½s '63	100⅝	100
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	90	90
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	6½	6½
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	6½	6½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	83	83
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	83	83
Prussia 6s '52	83⅝	83⅛
Queensland (State) 6s '47	31	31
Queensland (State) 7s '41	97	97
Rhine Main 7s '50	74	72½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53	50⅝	50⅝
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	38⅝	38⅝
Rhine Westphalia 6s '56 ww	39⅝	39⅝
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

DARTMOUTH IS OUT IN FRONT

Green Has Won Three Games in Eastern Cage League

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL LEAGUE STANDING

College	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	3	0	75	52	1.000
Princeton	2	1	81	66	.667
Columbia	1	1	81	71	.500
Cornell	1	2	90	103	.333
Yale	1	2	84	80	.333
Pennsylvania	0	2	41	46	.000

Undefeated in three starts this season, Dartmouth College has possession of first place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League, after about three weeks of playing. In second position in the race is Princeton University, who has won two games and lost one, the single defeat coming from the leaders. Columbia University has played only two games and has triumphed once, to hold third place. Cornell and Yale are tied for fourth, while University of Pennsylvania has yet to win a game, and therefore brings up in the rear.

The secret of Dartmouth's success on the court this season seems to be, not in high scoring, but in close guarding. In three games the Big Green's opponents have scored only 52 points. On the offense, Dartmouth has found its opponents' baskets for 75 points, not the best record in the league in that respect. Although the Green has the tightest defense, it is Cornel, with 96 points, who leads the teams in scoring. Columbia, with 81 points in two games, promises to do some high scoring before the season is far advanced.

Princeton, led by a young sophomore forward, J. E. Seibert '34, will be right up near the top for the remainder of the season and may replace Dartmouth if that quintet should falter. The same is true of Columbia, which at present is playing without the services of its star forward and captain, Louis Bender '32. Both the Tigers and Lions have revealed power in their attack and will give the Green plenty of trouble.

Cornell had not shown much until it came with a rush and defeated Yale, 37 to 21, last Saturday. The Ithacans proved in that contest that they can score and perhaps they have enough power to pull down one or two of the leaders. The Eli is not expected to trouble the leaders to any extent. The single Yale victory was gained against the lowly Penn quintet by the score of 23 to 22. Penn, like the Eli, will probably spend most of its time around the bottom of the league. The scores to date follow:

Dartmouth	23	Pennsylvania	19
Dartmouth	21	Yale	20
Dartmouth	31	Princeton	13
Princeton	35	Columbia	32
Princeton	33	Cornell	23
Columbia	49	Cornell	36
Cornell	37	Yale	21
Yale	23	Pennsylvania	22

With eight floor goals and 10 from foul to his credit, Seibert, Princeton's star sophomore forward, leads the individuals in scoring. His total is 26 points. Tied for second place are D. M. Jones '32, veteran Columbia guard, and Lewis Hatkoff '32, a veteran Cornell forward, each with 24 points. G. C. Furman '32, Cornell forward, has 23 points, while E. H. Nikkel '34 of Yale has 20 points. The first Dartmouth man to appear on the individual list is G. D. Edwards '33, forward, who has scored 17 points. The leading individual scorers follow:

Player	Class	Position	College	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
J. E. Seibert	'34	f	Princeton	8	10	26
D. M. Jones	'32	g	Columbia	10	4	24
Lewis Hatkoff	'32	f	Cornell	9	6	24
G. C. Furman	'33	f	Cornell	9	5	23
E. H. Nikkel	'34	f	Yale	8	4	20
J. W. Lord Jr.	'32	g	Princeton	8	3	19
O. W. McDowell	'34	c	Columbia	7	4	18
G. D. Edwards	'33	f	Dartmouth	8	1	17
R. K. Fairman	'34	f	Princeton	5	6	16
Leonard Hartman	'33	f	Colum.	7	1	15
D. E. McGraw	'34	c	Cornell	5	4	14
R. D. O'Connell	'33	c	Yale	4	6	14
E. E. Lipinski	'33	f	Cornell	4	4	12
Robert McCoy	'32	f	Columbia	5	1	11
J. J. Kopczynski	'34	f	Cornell	4	3	11
G. P. Stangle	'34	f	Dartmouth	4	3	11
W. T. McCall	'32	f	Dartmouth	4	3	11
R. J. Miller	'34	g	Dartmouth	4	2	10
R. H. Larsen	'34	c	Princeton	4	2	10
L. J. Tanseer	'32	g	Penn'vania	2	6	10

WASHINGTON AGAIN BESTS OREGON FIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore., Jan. 27—The University of Washington basketball team, displaying a smooth fast-breaking offense coupled with a hard-checking defense again defeated the University of Oregon quintet, 33 to 23, here last night. The Purple and Gold team gained an early lead with the score at half time, 19 to 10, in its favor.

J. A. Fuller '33, Washington center, was high-point man of the contest with 11 points. Although Fuller was replaced in the closing minutes of the game, he led the hard-driving Purple and Gold attack throughout the time he was playing. The visitors' plays practically all originated with Fuller as the pivot man, but he flashed enough speed and clearness to place himself in position for the shot after starting the play.

C. E. Roberts '33, Oregon center, was next high-point man with 10 points. Roberts was stanch on defense as well as sparkling on the offense. The summary:

WASHINGTON		OREGON
Weber, Swygard	rf	rg, Levoff
Lee	rf	lg, Calkins
Fuller	c	c, Roberts
Cairney	lg	rf, Jeffers, Rubenstein
Nelson	rg	lf, Watts, Robertson

Score—University of Washington 33, University of Oregon 23. Goals from floor—Fuller 5, Lee 3, Nelson 3, Cairney 2 for Washington; Roberts 3, Calkins, Levoff, Rubenstein, Robertson for Oregon. Goals from foul—Cairney 3, Lee 3, Fuller, Swygard for Washington; Roberts 4, Levoff 3, Calkins 3 for Oregon.

HUNGARY WILL COMPETE

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States announces that Hungary's star waterpolo team and several Hungarian swimming champions definitely will compete in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles. Count Lazzie Szecheny, Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, personally has agreed to guarantee steamship transportation to the Hungarian competitors, the A. A. U. announces. In addition to the waterpolo team, picked to retain the Olympic title, Hungary will be represented by Istvan Barany, European swimming champion at 100 and 400 meters; O. Halasz, Andras Szekely and Magda Lonkay.

BY-PLAYS

HOW ABOUT A WOMEN'S ALL-ROUND CHAMPIONSHIP?

WHEN one looks over the athletic records of Miss Mildred Didrikson, popularly known in athletic circles as "Babe," one cannot help regretting that there is no all-round event for women athletes similar to the decathlon and pentathlon for men. If there were such an event, she would certainly be entitled to serious consideration, as it is very doubtful if the world could produce a woman track and field athlete who could outscore her in a competition made up of five of the eight events for which she holds Southern Amateur Athletic Union records. Her marks in eight events are not only Southern A. A. U records, but two of them are National A. A. U. records. Any young woman who can run the 80-meter hurdles in 12s., the 100-yard dash in 11s., the 220-yard dash in 25.2s., put the eight-pound shot 37ft. 1in., throw the javelin 133ft. 5½in., throw the baseball 296ft. 3in., do 5ft. 1in. in the running high jump and 18ft. 7¼in. in the running broad jump would seem to be entitled to all-round championship honors so far as women are concerned. Her javelin and baseball-throwing marks are also United States records.

BASEBALL HOLDOUT HERE AGAIN

There is nothing new in reading about baseball holdouts during January and February and sometimes as late as March, so there are very few fans who are getting at all uneasy about reports coming about this player and that player either sending back his 1932 contract unsigned or tearing it up. Baseball players have been getting pretty good money during the last few years, and, even if some of them are asked to take reductions during the coming season, most of them will be receiving enough money to give them a chance to file income tax returns in 1933.

HOW ABOUT A RECORD AT AMHERST?

With 92 per cent of the students at Amherst College competing in some form of athletics last fall, it looks as if that college had established a new record along the lines of athletics for all. There may be some other college which can show a better percentage, but it has not yet come out into the open. And what is still more regarding the situation at Amherst is the fact that they enjoy their athletics very much.

AMERICANS AND MONTREAL WIN

Gerard Team Ties Canadiens for Second—Maroons Hold Early Lead

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	17	5	5	81	48	39
Chicago	9	10	8	43	49	28
Detroit	11	4	13	54	70	26
Boston	7	9	10	64	57	23

CANADIAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	13	5	10	86	68	31
Canadiens	11	4	13	55	63	26
Americans	10	6	12	46	66	26
Montreal	8	5	15	79	87	21

RESULTS JAN. 26

Montreal 4, Boston 3.
Americans 3, Canadiens 2.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—New York Americans overtook Canadiens in the Canadian group of the National Hockey League standing last night by defeating the Frenchmen, 3 to 2, and are now tied with them for second place. The visitors started fast, but were unable to maintain the pace, and were outplayed in the latter periods.

Gagnon and Burke combined successfully for two goals in the first five minutes of the game, but before the first period ended, Burch scored on Lamb's assist to partially balance. Brydge tied the score in the second session while Gagnon, Joliat and Lamb were in the penalty box. McInenly assisted. The rest of the play was slow.

Keating scored his first goal in the Garden to win the game with three minutes to spare, after four forwards had tried for Canadiens. Then they adopted a five-forward attack, but this failed also. The summary:

N. Y. AMERICANS	CANADIENS
Convey, McInenly, Keating, Brydge, lw	rw, Gagnon, Larochelle, Wasnie
Burch, Himes, McVeigh, McInenly, c	c, Morenz, Lepine
Lamb, Fillmore, Kilrea, Himes, rw	lw, Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha
Ayres, Brydge, ld	rd, S. Mantha, Lesieur, Munro, Morenz
Dutton, Shields, rd	ld, Burke, Munro, Gagnon, G. Mantha, Larochelle
Forbes, g	g, Hainsworth

Score—New York Americans 3, Canadiens 2. Goals—Burch, Brydge, Keating for Americans; Gagnon 2 for Canadiens. Assists—Lamb, McInenly, McVeigh, Kilrea for Americans; Burke 2 for Canadiens. Referees—G. J. Mallinson and G. N. Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods. Penalties—Americans 5, Canadiens 4.

Montreal Maroons won their first game in Boston since the National Hockey League playoffs in the spring of 1930 at the Boston Garden last night when they defeated the Boston Bruins, 4 to 3. It was the tenth-straight game the locals have played without victory.

Although defeated, the Bruins displayed better hockey than on recent occasions and might have earned at least a tie except for a great exhibition of goaltending by Walsh. Maroons took a lead of three goals in the first period and Manager Ross replaced Thompson at goal with Jackson.

Hooley Smith made the play on all three Maroon goals in the first period. Bruins scored one goal in the second session and two more in the third; Montreal obtained its fourth goal in the third. Smith led the winners' scoring with three points and Ward and Northcott followed with two each; Barry, Owen and Clapper each scored two points for the Bruins. The summary:

MONTREAL	BOSTON
Trottier, Northcott, Siebert, lw	rw, Oliver, Clapper, Burke
Stewart, Smith, c	c, Chapman, Weiland, Cook
Brydson, Ward, rw	lw, Galbraith, Barry, Touhey, Sutherland
Conacher, Starr, ld	rd, Shore, Foster
Wilcox, McVicar, Smith, rd	ld, Hitchman, Owen
Walsh, g	g, Thompson, Jackson

Score—Montreal 4, Boston 3. Goals—Ward 2, Northcott, Siebert for Montreal; Owen, Shore, Barry for Boston. Assists—Smith 3, Northcott for Montreal; Clapper 2, Owen, Barry, Weiland. Referee—M. J. Rodden and R. W. Hewitson. Time—Three 20m. periods. Penalties—Montreal 2, Boston 1.

ALBANY CLUB WILL OPERATE

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27 (AP)—The bondholders committee of the Albany Eastern League Baseball Club announced yesterday it would operate the club this season. A proposed refinancing plan advocated by the committee failed to extricate the club from a financial bog. Creditors of the club will be asked to delay presentation of their bills until after Oct. 1.

CARDINALS PURCHASE FORD

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 27 (AP)—The purchase of Horace Ford, veteran shortstop, from the Cincinnati Reds was announced last night by Sam Breadon, president of the St. Louis Cardinals. The deal for Ford was a straight cash transaction, Branch Rickey, Cardinals vice-president, said.

NORTHWESTERN LEADS 'BIG TEN'

Undefeated in Six Games—Reiff Tops Scoring List

"BIG TEN" BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Northwestern	6	0	166	147	1.000
Ohio State	3	1	113	93	.750
Minnesota	3	1	114	105	.750
Purdue	2	1	108	80	.667
Illinois	3	2	132	120	.600
Michigan	3	2	126	110	.600
Wisconsin	1	4	118	139	.200
Indiana	1	4	145	172	.200
Chicago	0	3	52	76	.000
Iowa	0	4	93	127	.000

"BIG TEN" BASKETBALL GAMES THIS WEEK

Thursday, Jan. 28—Michigan at Ohio State; Saturday, Jan. 30—Chicago at Minnesota.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 27—Having played half of its schedule, one to three games ahead of its rivals, Northwestern University takes a mid-semester siesta during the next seven days in the "Big Ten" basketball championship race. By defeating Ohio State University last Saturday, the Wildcats established themselves as the only unbeaten quintet in the Conference and raised their total of victories to six.

Ohio State, now tied for second place with University of Minnesota at three games won and one lost, faces an important contest Thursday. The Wolverines from University of Michigan, with the league's strongest defensive record, invades the court at Columbus, Ohio, to engage the Buckeyes. The latter will feel obliged to take this contest, because Minnesota, disputing second place, faces what looks like an easy victory over University of Chicago, which visits Minneapolis on Saturday.

While it seems to hold a highly favored position, Northwestern may encounter more difficulties in the last half of its schedule. It must meet on their floors the Michigan and Ohio State teams, which it defeated by single points on the Evanston court. The victory over Ohio State was by the score of 25 to 24. Two games with Purdue University likewise await the Wildcats. The Boilermakers have won two of three games and look more formidable than that record indicates.

Six points scored in the Ohio State game gave Joseph Reiff '33, Northwestern right forward, a season total of 56 points. If he expects to defend the individual scoring title he won last year, however, he must increase this pace. His average is less than 10 points a game, whereas H. B. Moffitt '34, left forward at Iowa, has averaged better than 10 points with 45 in four games. J. R. Wooden '32, left guard of Purdue, likewise has averaged better than 10 with 34 points in three games.

Ohio State may find it difficult to keep up its scoring against Michigan, a team it has not met this season. R. H. Colburn '33, right forward, is the best Buckeye sharpshooter at present with 29 points, though the left guard, J. R. Hoffer '33, is not far behind with 27 points.

Michigan, which was beaten, 30 to 26, in a return game with Minnesota last Saturday, presents the third best scorer in N. J. Daniels 32, center. He has registered 15 baskets and 12 free throws. Daniels scored 11 points against Minnesota.

Minnesota's strength is general, and has been increased in particular by the addition of Bradbury N. Robinson '34, forward, who got eight points against Michigan. Every member of the team scored as well as putting up a good defensive contest. This situation holds no rosy prospect for Chicago, which lost its third game last Saturday, 30 to 20, at Illinois. In a previous meeting with the Gophers here, the Maroons were beaten, 22 to 14, because they were not big and heavy enough to control the ball in floor play. The leading individual scorers follow:

Player	Position	College	Floor	Goals Foul	Pts
Joseph Reiff	rf	Northwestern	22	12	56
H. B. Moffitt	lf	Iowa	18	9	45
N. J. Daniels	c	Michigan	15	12	42
J. F. Poser	rf	Wisconsin	14	9	37
C. K. Bennett	rf	Illinois	12	14	38
G. T. Hodgson	rf	Indiana	13	10	36
J. R. Wooden	lg	Purdue	11	12	34
R. R. McCarnes	c	Northwestn	13	6	32
Arnold Suddith	lg	Indiana	12	9	33
R. H. Colburn	rf	Ohio State	12	5	29
E. C. Johnson	lf	Northwestn	11	7	29
D. H. Eveland	lf	Michigan	13	3	29
J. R. Hoffer	lg	Ohio State	13	1	27
V. F. Licht	lg	Minnesota	12	2	26
H. A. Hellmich	c	Illinois	10	5	25

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Georgia 42, Mercer 36.
Springfield 52, Conn. Aggies 22.
Tennessee 27, Vanderbilt 23.
Washington 33, Oregon 23.

Hennessey Tops Western Ranking

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 27—John F. Hennessey of Indianapolis, Ind., was ranked No. 1 in men's singles for 1931 in the list announced here Saturday at the annual meeting of the Western Lawn Tennis Association. Fred D. Burns of Cincinnati, Ohio, was reëlected president of the organization. The championship tournament was awarded to River Forest Tennis Club, River Forest, Ill., for 1932 and 1933.

A proposal, made by the executive committee to eliminate the word "Lawn" from the association's name was voted down. Substantial progress in junior and boys' tennis in this section was reported by Capt. J. H. Bishop of Culver, Ind., chairman of the committee. Many new tennis centers fostering this activity were opened in Indiana, Michigan and Illinois, he said.

Miss Catherine Wolf of Elkhart, Ind., chairman of the girls' committee, reported splendid growth in the number of tourneys held. Girls' championships were conducted in all but two of the sections, she said.

Men's doubles rankings were headed by Jack Harris and Louis L. Thalheimer Jr. of Chicago; women's singles by Miss Wolf; women's doubles by Miss Clara Louise Zinke and Miss Ruth Oexman of Cincinnati; junior singles by John Baimann of Oak Park, Ill.; junior doubles by William Chambers and Ralph Minnish of Chicago; boys' singles by Frank Parker of Milwaukee; boys' doubles by Norman Bickel and John Shostron of Chicago, and girls' singles by Miss Helen Fulton of Winnetka, Ill. No rankings were made in girls doubles.

Officers reëlected were Burns, president; H. S. Knox, Chicago, first vice-president; Captain Bishop, second vice-president; H. S. Walsh, secertary and W. T. Hays, treasurer. C. C. Johnson of Chicago was elected third vice-president, succeeding H. G. Peterson of Milwaukee, who was placed among the delegates-at-large.

Ten Foilsmen Win Qualifying Test

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Ten junior foilsmen qualified for the United States individual foils junior championship next month from the New York division yesterday evening at the New York Athletic Club. They were Marcel Pasche, William J. Block, and Ensign J. H. Howard, U. S. N., of The Fencers' Club of New York; Emil Goldstein and Frederick Emanuel, College of the City of New York; Benjamin S. Faber, University Fencers' Club; Jose R. De Capriles, New York University; Peter W. Bruder, Salle D'Armes Vince; Arthur J. Fregosi, Saltus Fencing Club, and Frank Ingoglia, New York Athletic Club.

Under the terms of the competition, two qualified from every seven, and as 36 candidates appeared, this limited the number to 10. Six strips were first fenced, with the 10 listed and Albert I. Di Giacinto, New York University, and Malcolm Hammerschlag, College of the City of New York, qualifying, two from each strip as follows:

Strip 1. Pasche and De Capriles.
Strip 2. Howard and Di Giacinto.
Strip 3. Faber and Fregosi.
Strip 4. Ingoglia and Goldstein.
Strip 5. Emanuel and Block.
Strip 6. Bruder and Hammerschlag.

In the second round, with one eliminated from each strip, Pasche, Block, Faber, Goldstein and Bruder qualified on the first strip, with Di Giacinto eliminated by losing all his bouts; and on the second, Howard, De Capriles, Emanuel, Ingoglia and Fregosi were the survivors, Hammerschlag losing all his contests.

MERIT MEDAL TO ELDRIDGE

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—William M. Eldridge of New York, chief timer for the American Power Boat Association, yesterday was awarded the gold merit medal, given annually by the Regatta Circuit Rider's Club to the man who has done most during the year to foster the sport. Among 10 special awards were those to Al Buffington of Boston, George W. Codrington of Cleveland, T. Frank Hickey of Shrewsbury, Mass., Clinton S. Mason of Essex, Conn., Edwin C. McHugh, Cincinnati, James W. Mulroy of Chicago and James W. Beasley of Chicago. W. C. Selby of Sarasota, Fla., was elected commodore of the club at its annual meeting at the Motorboat Show. C. King Brugman of Glendale, Calif., was elected vice-commodore, and S. B. Bunsford of Concord, N. H., rear commodore. Kaye Don, British sportsman, was elected to honorary membership.

CLUBS FREE FROM DRAFT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 27—Buffalo and Cleveland clubs of the International Hockey League will not be subject to draft proceedings this season, according to C. S. King, league president. More than a year ago the International League entered into an agreement with the National League whereby the draft could be exercised on a minor club only every other year. Ronnie Martin of Buffalo and Doug Young of Cleveland were drafted last spring by New York Americans and Detroit Falcons. Consequently Buffalo and Cleveland are free from draft measures until the spring of 1932-33.

FLEMING TO STAY AT WEST POINT

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 27 (AP)—Definite word was received yesterday that Maj. Philip B. Fleming, graduate manager of athletics at the United States Military Academy, would be assigned to West Point for another year. The Major was to have been relieved this June for other duties, his place to be taken by Capt. Lawrence (Biff) Jones. The transfer of Captain Jones to Louisiana State University, where he will coach football, removed that possibility and the decision to continue Major Fleming here was made. Captain Jones, as assistant to Major Fleming, had received a year's training for the post. His successor has not yet been named.

LAKE WORTH AMATEUR GOLF

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 27 (AP)—Favorites advanced without difficulty in the first round of match play in the annual Lake Worth golf tournament here yesterday. Albert R. Hakes of Dunkirk, N. Y., medalist, easily eliminated William H. Hyde, Ridgeway, Penna., 4 and 3. Arthur (Ducky) Yates of Rochester, N. Y., defending champion, disposed of Dr. Edward Martin of Media, Penna., 5 and 4. Tommy Goodwin of Monroe, N. Y., 18-year-old star of the early winter tournaments in Florida, was extended to win 3 and 1 from Jack Butler of West Palm Beach.

MISS GOTTLIEB ADVANCES

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 27 (AP)—Unerring accuracy with her putter enabled Miss Beatrice Gottlieb, New York, to advance to the quarterfinals of the Miami-Biltmore Country Club women's golf championship play yesterday in a 16-and-8 rout of Mrs. E. R. Freeth, Hempstead, L. I. Her nine-hole card was 41. Mrs. H. D. Sterrett, Hutchinson, Kan., the medalist, eliminated Mrs. George W. Roope, Boston, 6 and 4.

SOUTH AFRICA WINS AT CRICKET

ADELAIDE, Australia, Jan. 27 (Canadian Press)—South Africa won its cricket match with South Australia yesterday by seven wickets. The scores were South Australia, 197 and 430, aggregate 627; South Africa, 512 and 117 for three wickets, aggregate, 629.

CHAMPION NOW TIED FOR LEAD

Thurnblad Defeats Denton in World's Three-Cushion Billiard Tourney

THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP

	W	L	HR	BG
A. J. Thurnblad	4	1	13	34
Otto Reiselt	4	1	7	40
F. S. Scoville	4	2	8	46
A. H. Kieckhefer	3	1	7	42
L. J. Kenney	3	2	6	43
Jakob Schaefer	3	2	10	31
G. L. Copulos	3	2	9	41
J. M. Layton	2	3	9	36
Bernard Westhus	2	4	7	72
J. N. Bozeman	2	5	8	33
A. K. Hall	1	4	7	31
T. S. Denton	1	5	6	37

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 27—A. J. Thurnblad of this city, title defender, tied for leadership in the world's professional three-cushion billiard championship tournament here last night. He won his fourth victory by outscoring T. S. Denton of Kansas City, former champion, 50 to 32, in 51 innings. The leadership is now shared at 4 and 1 by Thurnblad and Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, former champion, who did not play yesterday.

Jacob Schaefer of San Francisco, balkline champion, advanced by earning the shortest victory of the tournament over Bernard Westhus of St. Louis, 50 to 23, in 31 innings. F. S. Scoville of Buffalo, N. Y., eastern champion, moved into third place by defeating J. M. Layton of Sedalia, Mo., former champion, 50 to 37, in 46 frames. G. L. Copulos of Eugene, Ore., kept in the race by triumphing against J. N. Bozeman of Vallejo, Calif., 50 to 42, in 54 innings.

Thurnblad found Denton in a slump, and played an ordinary point-an-inning game to beat him. Denton was 14 innings getting his first two points. Thurnblad led, 28 to 13, in 30 frames. Much safety play was indulged in on both sides. The score by innings:

A. J. Thurnblad—1 0 2 1 0 s 7 0 0 2 s 1s 0 0 2 0 0 4 2 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 3 0 s 3s 0 2 0 2 1 s 1 0, 1 1 s 2 3 1 0 1—50. Innings—31. High Run—7. Safeties—6.

T. S. Denton—0 1 0 0 s 0 0 0 0 s 0 0 0 1 3 0 s 0 2 5 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 s 2 1 s 0 6 0 3 1 1s 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0—32. Innings—50. High Run 6. Safeties—6. Referee—A. G. Cutler.

Runs of 7 and 10 boosted Schaefer to a quick finish and his third victory in five starts. Westhus really had no chance. The balkline king displayed the confidence in his unorthodox methods of three-cushion play which was absent in earlier contests. Though his stroke is not adapted to the more robust demands of the angle game, his truly remarkable control of the cue ball more than makes up for this handicap.

In his rapid victory over Westhus Schaefer passed up many around the table shots which require steam, and others that would be considered naturals by the ordinary three-cushionists, and tackled the short angle corner shots which demand extraordinary action on the ball. The experts say his chief weakness now is ignorance of defense, of how to leave the balls in awkward positions if he misses, to handicap his rivals.

He gathered caroms so rapidly, however, against Westhus that he did not need to avail himself of safety tactics. He compiled 10 points in the first five innings, and his run of 7 in the seventeenth gave him a lead of 30 to 11. Se slowed up after that, but in the thirty-first frame ran 10 and out. The score by innings:

Jacob Schaefer—1 2 3 2 2 1 s 0 3 0 2 1 1 0 4 7 1 1 0 1 3 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 10—50. Innings—31. High Run—10. Safety—1.

Bernard Westhus—2 2 0 2 1 0 0 0 s 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 1 1 1 2 0 1 1 0—23. Innings—30. High Run—3. Safety—1. Referee—C. H. McElligott.

Scoville repeated his victory of last year over Layton with the aid of a run of 7 in the thirty-fourth frame, which gave him the lead, 33 to 30, and a finishing run of 8 in the forty-sixth. Layton enjoyed the advantage for 19 innings after gathering 14 points in six frames with the seventeenth. The score by innings:

F. S. Scoville—3 0 3 1 2 s 1 3 1 0 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 3 0 0 1 1 0 0 7 s 0 0 0 1 1 2 2 0 0 0 8—50. Innings—46. High Run—8. Safeties—2.

J. M. Layton—0 2 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 1 1 5 2 0 0 0 4 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 s 2 s 0 0 2 0 0 1 1 1—37. Innings—45. High Run—5. Safeties—2. Referee—C. H. McElligott.

Copulos ran 7 and 9 within a space of five innings to step ahead of Bozeman, 26 to 17, in 13 innings. Undaunted, Bozeman climbed rapidly and tied the count at 32 in the twenty-fourth frame. Copulos got under way again, however, and led, 45 to 34, in 35 innings. The score by innings:

G. L. Copulos—1 0 2s 2 0 1 1 0 7 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 2 0 4 0 3 0 0 1 2 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 s 1—50 Innings—44. High run—9. Safeties—3.

J. N. Bozeman—1 0 4 s 0 3 1 1 0 4 0 0 4 1 3 1 2 3 s 2 0 1 2 2s 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 3 0 1 1s 1—42. Innings—44—High run—4. Safeties—4. Referee—A. G. Cutler.

MISS HENIE ARRIVES FOR THE OLYMPICS

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Miss Sonja Henie, ace of the women's figure skaters, arrived aboard the Ile de France yesterday to represent Norway in the III Olympic Winter Games at Lake Placid, Feb. 4-13.

Miss Henie, world's champion for five years in a row, will be the defending titleholder at Lake Placid. She won the 1928 Olympic title at St. Moritz. Early this month she won the European championship at Paris.

Other arrivals for the Olympic sports included Mme. Yvonne de Ligne of Belgium, Ossian Olavi Blomqvist, Finland; Georges Torchon and M. and Mme. Pierre Brunet, France, all skaters; the Belgian bobsleigh team (Louis Van Hege, Max Houben, Christian Hansez, Jacques Maus) and the French ski team (Raymond Berthet, Leonce Cretin, Paul Mugnier, Albert Secretan).

Miss Joan Dix of England, Miss Fritzi Burger and Karl Shafer of Austria were also among the figure skaters.

McLAUGHLIN AND LARIGAN ADVANCE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—The elder statesmen of squash tennis proceeded to suppress the uprising of the newcomers into the game yesterday, in the New Jersey championship at Short Hills Club, when Edward G. McLaughlin, third last year, defeated Patrick J. Cohalan, admitted to the Class A ranking at the end of last season, and Edward R. Larigan defeated Robert C. Hynson, who was also a newcomer into the upper circles in 1931, in two of the quarterfinal matches.

Both had hard battles, however, and only by showing their finest play were they able to come through, each losing the second game of the three. Larigan was especially effective, and came from behind to win with his cross-court service in the final game. The summary:

NEW JERSEY SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Fourth Round

Edward G. McLaughlin, Columbia University Club, defeated Patrick J. Cohalan, New York Athletic Club, 15—5, 11—15, 15—10.

Edward R. Larigan, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated Robert C. Hynson, Princeton Club, 15—11, 6—15, 15—11.

Flyers Second In League Standing

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	14	3	8	47	30	33
St. Louis	12	3	8	47	41	30
Chicago	12	3	10	63	40	24
Tulsa	10	3	11	45	51	20
Duluth	9	1	13	46	57	18
Buffalo	7	3	14	37	56	14

(No points for ties)

RESULT JAN. 26

St. Louis 3, Buffalo 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 27—The St. Louis Flyers were within two points of first place in the American Hockey League last night after defeating the Buffalo Majors, 3 to 1, for the Flyers' eighth straight victory on the Arena ice. A victory in the second game with Buffalo will place the Flyers in a tie for the lead with the Kansas City Pla-Mors.

The Flyers scored nine minutes after the opening of the game, Billy Kendall passing out from behind the Buffalo net to Walter Jackson.

Alex McPherson scored his sixteenth goal of the season on a pass from Norman Scott seven minutes later. A rush and short shot by Carbol gave Buffalo its only goal early in the second period. With Carbol in the penalty box, Walter Creasey scored unassisted four minutes after the opening of the final period.

It was announced by the Flyers' management that Richard Carroll had been signed to a two-year contract as manager and coach.

ST. LOUIS		BUFFALO
Scott, Jackson, lw	rw, Armand, Gordon, DePaul	
McPherson, Kendall, Goyer, c	c, Morrison, Redding	
St. John, Hill, Kirk, rw	lw, Bouchard, Desy	
Loucks, Singer, Creasey, ld	rd, Carbol, Rennie	
Williams, Mulligan, rd	ld, Oatman	
Byrne, g	g, Stark	

Score—St. Louis 3, Buffalo 1. Goals—Jackson, McPherson, Creasy for St. Louis; Carbol for Buffalo. Assists—Kendall, Scott for St. Louis. Referee—Dr. Edward O'Leary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	13	2	5	54	47	34
Detroit	12	6	3	55	44	30
London	9	7	10	44	37	25
Windsor	10	5	12	59	61	25
Cleveland	11	3	13	66	66	25
Syracuse	9	4	12	65	64	22
Pittsburgh	8	5	12	42	65	21

RESULTS JAN. 26

Windsor 2, Buffalo 2 (overtime).
Cleveland 1, Toledo 0.

TRIPLE TIE FOR THIRD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 27—A three-cornered tie for third place in the International Hockey League was created last night when Windsor Bulldogs played an overtime time of 2 to 2 with Buffalo Bisons while London was losing to Cleveland Indians at Cleveland. Windsor, London and Cleveland are now tied with 25 points apiece. Windsor had this game apparently won, holding a 2-to-1 lead with only two minutes to play in the third period. Carl Voss broke away alone to spoil the evening for the Bulldogs. Gross got the other Buffalo goal. Earl Roche and Stan Brown scored for Windsor.

COSTLY VICTORY FOR INDIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 27—Cleveland Indians defeated London Tecumsehs here last night 1 to 0, but it was a costly victory. Irvine Frew, defense star of the Indians back in uniform after seven weeks' absence, had to leave the game when a mishap occurred again. He will be out for the rest of the season. Frew is a Calgary, (Alta.) boy. Milton Halliday, formerly with Pittsburgh, scored the Cleveland goal.

PERKINS WITHIN STROKE OF PAR

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Jan. 27 (AP)—T. Philip Perkins, former British amateur champion, was within one stroke of par for the 6620-yard course yesterday as he eliminated H. B. Money, Wilmington, Del., 3 and 2, in first match play of the La Gorce open amateur golf tournament. Perkins, medalist in the first amateur tournament ever opened to other

CO-OPERATIVES TOLD TO STUDY CROP SURPLUS

Careful Data Needed to Direct Endeavors to Profitable Fields

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—A more careful examination of the causes of agricultural surplus was urged upon delegates attending the National Coöperative Council by Mr. E. G. Nourse, director of the Institute of Economics, here today.

By failure to understand this aspect of the economic world, coöperative leaders will come continuously against a stone-wall trade barrier, he said. On the other hand, by intelligent understanding of the nature of this difficulty, coöperatives can direct their efforts into profitable fields, conserve their energies, and make the most progress by going around or over the obstacle which is beyond their power to remove at the present time.

The outstanding fact in the agricultural situation is that new techniques, based upon research and engineering progress, readjusted utilization of land, improvement in economic organization and the general let down in trade, have put the farming industry in a highly competitive condition characterized by increasing supplies and declining costs, he explained.

Trustworthy Information

Marketing organizations, he said, are not in a position of responsibility as to productive operations; they are relied upon to do the best possible job of finding a market for such products as are placed in their hands by producers. Once they have given to the producer clear and trustworthy information as to demand conditions, he himself must make his own decision as to the relatively most profitable or least unprofitable use he can make use of his labor plant and working capital.

Mr. O. O. Haga, chairman of the subcommittee on coöperative laws, explaining to members the tendency of small distributing plants of the same nature to group around a railroad at a junction, along tracks passing through a small town, recommended the establishment in such towns of one institution which would intelligently purchase farmers' supplies, furnish short-term credit service to farmers requiring cash, and provide a place to receive, store, standardize and ship produce.

Coöperatives Advice Sought

Greater effectiveness in the coöperative movement, whereby farmers may de velop their own organization, is one of the purposes of the Federal Farm Board, Mr. James C. Stone, chairman of the board, told the council yesterday.

In passing the Agricultural Marketing Act, Congress, he said, gave recognition to the ten-year demand for governmental assistance to agriculture in order to place it on a plane of economic equality with other industries. This legislation put the stamp of government approval on the fundamental of coöperative marketing.

As the board sees it, "it is to help farmers through marketing associations which they themselves own and operate."

"Constructive criticism is invited by the Farm Board," Mr. Stone told the delegates. "The board desires to consult with coöperative leaders in regard to its policies; this is amply demonstrated by the fact that soon after it was organized the board invited the various coöperative groups to establish advisory commodity committees in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act."

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

CANADA

ONTARIO

Kingston: Grand Opera House, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 31.

Toronto (First Church): Massey Hall, Victoria and Shuter Streets, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 5.

QUEBEC

Montreal: Mount Royal Hotel, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 4.

UNITED STATES

CONNECTICUT

New Britain: Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, 69 Main Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 2.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, Eighteenth Street and Columbia Road, N. W., 8 p. m., Feb. 2. Radiocast Station WJSV, 1460 kilocycles.

MAINE

Lewiston (First Church, Auburn and Lewiston): Calvary Methodist Church, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.

NEW JERSEY

Trenton: Contemporary Club Auditorium, 176 West State Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 5.

NEW YORK

Buffalo (First Church): Elmwood Music Hall, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 5.

Elmhurst: Masonic Temple, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 31.

Great Neck: Church Edifice, Middle Neck Road and Pont Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 4.

Mamaroneck: Auditorium of Junior-Senior High School, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 1.

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Fort Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 8:30 p. m., Feb. 1. Radiocast Station WPCH.

New York (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 5.

New York (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 171 Macdougal Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.

Geneva: Washington School, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 1.

Rochester (First Church): Eastman Theater, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

PENNSYLVANIA

Ardmore: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 6.

Bethlehem: Liberty High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 31.

Carlisle: Strand Theater, North Pitt Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 31.

Glenside: Keswick Theater, Wharton Avenue and Easton Road, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 31.

Pittsburgh (First Church): Church Edifice, 635 Clyde Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 6.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence (First Church): Church Auditorium, Prospect and Meeting Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 5.

WEST VIRGINIA

Charleston: Charleston High School Auditorium, Washington Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 1.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p.m.—NBC, "Carayan."
5:15 NBC, Skippy, children's program.
5:30 Noble's Round Table.
6:00 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:35 News; Studio announcements.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 Lou Baker, songs.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy; orchestra.
7:45 Jack Beauvais and Del Castillo.
8:00 NBC, "Big Time": humorous sketch; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Sousa's Band; quartet.
9:00 NBC, "Old Counselor"; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Mobiloil Orchestra; Gladys Rice, soprano; Douglas Stanbury, baritone.
10:00 NBC, Interview, Gustavus Towne Kirby; orchestra; soloist.
10:30 NBC, David Guion's Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:15 NBC, Talk, Marley Sherris.
5:30 Agricultural markets review.
5:40 "Pied Piper of Radioland."
6:00 Studio announcements; United Boston unemployment relief campaign.
6:15 Black and Orange Orchestra.
6:30 Westinghouse Watchmen.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Wolverine Serenaders.
7:30 "Mountaineers."
7:45 NBC, "Believe It or Not" Ripley.
8:00 Old Violin Shop.
8:15 NBC, Melo-Clarions; organ; brass; voices.
8:30 Singer Boys: male duo.
8:45 Valvolineers.
9:00 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
9:30 NBC, Comedy and vocal trio.
10:00 Chevrolet Chronicles: recorded.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, "Hollywood Nights."
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:25 Greetings to arctic and subarctic regions; special Monitor news broadcast, Mr. Ernest Beaufort; messages; music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p.m.—The Dance Parade.
5:15 "Musical Cameo"; tenor; orchestra.
5:30 "Campus Capers."
5:45 "Specialties," Jane McGrew and Orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "Show World"; orchestra; soloists.
6:30 Big Brother's Radio Rascals.
6:45 "The Music Counter"; soloists; orchestra.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, The Bath Club; interview; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
8:45 "Sears N. E. Million Dollar Days.
9:00 CBS, Gold Medal Organ; quartet.
9:30 CBS, Mystery sketch.
10:00 Friml's "Land o' Flowers."
10:15 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
10:30 Le Paradis Dance Band.
11:00 Organ recital.
11:15 Weather; talk; news; time.
11:30 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Art Krueger's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:15 p. m.—CBS, Kathryn Parsons, "Girl o' Yesterday."
5:15 CBS, Uncle Olie and His Gang.
5:30 CBS, "Salty Sam, the Sailor."
5:45 Organ Tunes, Francis J. Cronin.
6:00 CBS, John Kelvin, tenor.
6:30 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
6:59 Studio announcement; news.
7:15 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
7:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Sundown Melodies: soloists; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 The New England Council presents Harry R. Lewis.
9:00 New England Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 "A Domestic Skit."
9:45 Organ Recital; soloist.
10:00 CBS, Quartet; orchestra; soloist.
10:15 CBS, Symphony Orchestra; mixed quartet.
10:30 CBS, Alex Gray; orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Speech by Julius H. Barnes.
11:15 Time; news; weather.
11:30 CBS, Don Redman's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Betty Brooks, popular songs.
5:15 "Songs We Love to Hear," soloist.
5:30 Silvertones—vocal.
5:45 Victoria Samulian, soprano.
6:00 Seiberling Singers; recording.
6:15 Winter sports review.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Edison Kitchen Program.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cindy and Sam."
11:00 a. m.—Phil Broadbent.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—Operatic tabloid; Del Castillo.
12:00 noon—NBC, Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—WEEI Organist; united Boston unemployment relief campaign.
1:00 p. m.—The Daily Tatler.
2:00 p. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
2:30 p. m.—Arthur Santora, pianist.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Woman's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Silver-Lining Hour.
4:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.

WBZ

7:44 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
11:15 a. m.—Ronnie and Van.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Matinée Dance.
1:45 p. m.—Studio Period.
3:00 p. m.—University Extension music appreciation talk.
3:30 p. m.—Frascati Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Chickering Hour.
3:30 p. m.—Stone Ferry Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio programs.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Aunt Jemima, songs.
3:15 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf at the organ.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—American Chemical Society Lecture.
3:15 p. m.—The Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Rhythm Kings.
3:45 p. m.—CBS, Virginia Arnold, pianist.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:45 p. m.—News.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, La Forge Berumen Musicals.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Malinée String Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Organ and soloist.

Statue Uncovered At Angers, France

Fourteenth-Century Figure Excavated in Work Under Direction of Prof. W. Alexander Campbell.

Young Wellesley Teacher to Assist In Antioch Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Jan. 27—Mr. W. Alexander Campbell, associate professor of art at Wellesley College, has been appointed assistant field director of the archæological expedition which will excavate on the site of the ancient city of Antioch in Syria this spring. Princeton University, the Worcester Art Museum, the Baltimore Museum of Art and the Musées Nationaux de France are collaborating in the "dig."

Professor Campbell, Dartmouth '26, has had much experience in the field work of archæology. For two seasons in 1929 and 1930, while studying for his M. F. A. from Princeton, he assisted Prof. T. L. Shear, now director of excavations of the Agora at Athens, in the unearthing of an ancient theater at Corinth. He was in charge of excavating the Carolingian Church of St. Martin at Angers, France, last summer when a fourteenth century figure, excellently preserved and in full color, was uncovered to the delight of the world of art and archæology.

The proposed excavations in Antioch will be carried on during the archæological season that lasts from March until July. The site has never been excavated and although the work must be mainly exploratory in the few months during which the weather permits extensive digging, according to Professor Campbell it will undoubtedly yield vast treasures for the information of artists and historians.

Mr. George Wicker Elderkin, professor of art and archæology at Princeton, is in general charge of the expedition, and Dr. Clarence Fisher, field archæologist of the American School of Oriental Research at Jerusalem, is acting as field director.

In July Professor Campbell will leave Antioch for Angers, where he will continue explorations in the Church of St. Martin, and will return to Wellesley in September to resume his duties with the department of art.

Music

Paul Robeson

Last night in Symphony Hall, Mr. Paul Robeson, baritone, gave a recital of Negro spirituals. He was accompanied at the pianoforte in admirable manner by Mr. Lawrence Brown.

Mr. Robeson offered three groups of spirituals, all of them familiar, therefore putting himself to a severe test. Be it said to his credit that he succeeded in re-creating, for at least one listener, an atmosphere of true Negro religious fervor, without recourse to exaggeration, either vocally or dramatically. Mr. Robeson makes no attempt to befrill the spirituals, he essays. He sings them simply and unaffectedly, as though he were but "lining out" a verse with the expectation of the congregation joining in, according to Negro custom. But Mr. Robeson has the advantage over many of his fellows, in that his voice, which is naturally fine, has been trained, thus giving him an instrument with which to give additional color to such songs as "Go Down, Moses," "Trampin'," "Steal Away" and others. No amount of studied art may ever replace the simplicity which characterizes his work and it would seem that therein lies the secret of his success. The very large audience showered him with applause and demanded encores.

Mr. Robeson had as assisting artist Mr. Ignace Hilsberg, pianist, who contributed two groups of solos.

G. M. S.

Steuart Wilson

Mr. Steuart Wilson, English tenor, provided a pleasant Tuesday evening at the Commonwealth Avenue home of Mr. and Mrs. L. Douglas Cochrane. The recital was given under the auspices of the Boston Music School Settlement.

Although the program was nominally one of English folksongs, musically its most important feature was a group from Schubert's "Die Schöne Müllerin," with which the recital was opened. The rest of the performance consisted of readings of very old and very interesting ballads of English, Celtic and Gaelic origin.

The Schubert selections, which were sung in English, disclosed Mr. Wilson as the possessor of an agreeable if not a remarkable voice. The crystal clarity of his enunciation, however, and the spirit and artistry of his delivery proved more important qualities.

The folk-music which followed was more varied in nature and temperament than one might have thought possible within the confines of its field, ranging from the monotonous bleakness of the "Irish Famine Song" to the broad humor of "Come, My Own One" and the "Derby Ram." The dialect songs were neither stiff nor overdone, and like the Schubert, were graced with an informal fire of comment. These comments were not the least attractive feature of the evening, and helped to communicate the singer's evident enthusiasm to the audience.

Mr. Frank W. Ramseyer's accompaniments were unobtrusively adequate throughout, and especially satisfactory during the German cycle.

Wets Challenged On Safe Substitute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 27—Mrs. Alice G. Ropes, Massachusetts president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, guest speaker yesterday afternoon here at the fiftieth anniversary observance of the local branch of the organization, said resubmission, "which is not to be confused with referendum," will not take prohibition out of politics, nor stop the agitation over liquor.

The dry leader declared that no repeal amendment should go to the people until it carries a carefully worked out substitute reasonably certain to bring about greater benefits than the temperance already brought about by prohibition. She asserted that every substitute proposed to date would mean a return to the old methods which proved failures.

Mrs. Ropes said state control of prohibition was a failure even before the modern highways and that air transportation, which was practically unknown when the amendment was adopted, would greatly facilitate transportation of liquor from wet to dry states. She pointed out that state option offers no cure for bootlegging, which was always rife under beer and wine experiments.

"The old saloon was the incubator of crime," she said. "That is what we would go back to if prohibition were repealed. It does take a very keen observer to see how conditions have grown worse in Massachusetts since the state enforcement code was repealed and the State became known to the underworld as an open state."

Motorists League Project Outlined

Initiation of a movement to align motorists against legislation aimed to increase motor taxation was announced by Mr. Chester L. Campbell, member of the Governor's Council, at a luncheon to newspaper editors held at Mechanics Building, yesterday.

Led by Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, and Mr. Campbell, an organization has been set up called the Automobile Owner's League, to represent the State's motoring public when bills affecting them are brought up in the legislature.

"At the present time," Mr. Campbell declared, "car owners pay a registration fee, operator's fee, excise tax, and gasoline tax in addition to compulsory automobile insurance and the other maintenance expenses of keeping a car. Now we are told that the Mayor of Boston advocates a 5-cent tax on gasoline, the Governor urges continuation of the additional cent tax on gasoline which was put into effect for emergency road building and also advocates an additional half-cent tax to be used for purposes other than road building."

An organized group composed of motorists throughout the State could oppose any ill-advised legislation effectively, Mr. Campbell believed. Headquarters of the new organization are in the Park Square Building.

Trade Extension Plans Outlined

How New England business is receiving impetus by a "trade extension" campaign conducted under the auspices of the Advertising Club of Boston and the New England Council was told by speakers at a luncheon of the Advertising Club at the Hotel Statler yesterday. More than 250 members and guests were present.

Mr. Ernest L. Johnson, vice-president of the council and chairman of the trade extension committee in charge of the campaign, outlined the program for future work and reviewed the results of over four months' preparation by the New England Council and the club.

Mr. Dudley Harmon, executive of the council, spoke on the business extension work and said that it was a "powerful and constructive idea, which is enriching and stabilizing business in New England." Mr. John W. Whitehead, president of the Norwalk Tire & Rubber Company, said that during the past year, his company not only paid its regular wages, but gave bonuses to many of its employees. He told of a system whereby a worker receives a bonus if he is able to show the company a cheaper and quicker way to do his work.

News of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE Earl of Donoughmore has again been installed as Grand Master of Ireland. Last year was one of steady, quiet progress, and the reports from all the provinces show that all the lodges are moving forward. Two new lodges have been opened during the year, a new Masonic hall has been erected and opened, another is in course of construction, while two existing buildings have been dedicated as lodge premises, that is to say, they will, in future, be used only for Masonic purposes. The money paid out for benevolence during the year has not been reduced in any way, and in the first eleven months the amount subscribed by the members was greater than in 1930.

At the last meeting of the Authors' Chapter, composed, like the lodge of the same name, of members of the Authors' Club, three addresses were delivered on the three principal characters in Masonry, King Solomon of Israel, King Hiram of Tyre and Hiram Abiff. An original line was, perhaps, taken by W. E. Laxon-Sweet, an officer of Grand Lodge and the master of the Authors' Lodge, in dealing with King Solomon. He pointed out that David was a greater king than his son; that it was the father who conceived and planned the temple which Solomon was shrewd enough to be able to complete. Solomon was an ambitious man and the wealth acquired by the era of prosperity and peace was too much for him. The taxes and payments levied upon the people made them discontented. He took seven years in completing the temple and 0 years in decorating his own palace. It was significant that five years after he had passed on Israel was torn asunder and never united again until both sides had suffered foreign dominion and exile.

Hiram, said Dr. Louis Infield, was an influential and powerful potentate, the first of a number of Phoenician kings, bearing that name. None other, however, was like unto him and though Tyre prospered and its citizens grew in wealth and pride the jealousy of rivals was evoked.

The New Welcome Lodge, which was consecrated two years ago, has just held its installation ceremony. At the time of its consecration it was said to be one of the most remarkable lodges on the register, because nearly every member and initiate proposed was a member of Parliament. The lodge is still remarkable, since, with two exceptions, every member has lost his seat in Parliament. Despite these reverses of political fortune the lodge has started on its third year with a spirit of strong determination to maintain the standard with which it was founded and to prove that it can afford a peaceful and happy meeting-place for men of all shades of opinion.

The Marquess of Zetland, Provincial Grand Master for North and East Yorkshire, has taken up his duties as head of the National Trust. It is an ideal post for one who has proved that he has a love for traditional England, and the historical places and beauty spots of Yorkshire, of which there are a great number, are in safe hands when such a love of Yorkshire is evinced by the chairman of the administration.

One of the most interesting spots in Yorkshire is Knaresborough, known to so many because of its intimate connection with Eugene Aram. It is now more than 162 years since a Masonic lodge was formed there, which was visited 10 years afterward by Sir Thomas Tancred, then Provincial Grand Master of the county of York. There was, however, an earlier lodge at Ripon, the members of which took a prominent part in the many social gatherings of the time. In 1787 another lodge was founded at Knaresborough, which was named the Newtonia, after the great mathematician and philosopher, Sir Isaac Newton. The University Lodge at Cambridge is also known as the Sir Isaac Newton University Lodge. The Yorkshire Lodge continued until 1851, the year of the Great Exhibition, when it was erased from the register.

Scarborough, the renowned coast resort, can, however, boast the longest Yorkshire connection with Freemasonry, for it is more than 202 years since the first lodge in the county was opened there; that is, under the Grand Lodge of England, for there was in York a rival Grand Lodge, known as the Grand Lodge of All England, for which great antiquity sometimes is claimed. The Lodge at Scarborough, however, had but a short existence and almost all information concerning it has been lost. Upward of 170 years ago a lodge was formed on the Harewood estate (the Earl of Harewood, husband of the Princess Royal, is the Provincial Grand Master for West Yorkshire and an ardent Freemason), but it passed away after an existence of 50 years.

The Boys' Institution is admitting 91 boys and the Girls' Institution 66 girls, in each instance the full number of approved candidates. In the case of the latter institution, 34 other girls have been nominated and accepted without election for out-education since October last.

Col. Nawab Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan Tirwana has been installed master of the Brothers of Birchington Lodge at Westgate-on-sea. The new master was initiated in the Industry Lodge, 1485, Lahore, Punjab, and is a member of three lodges in India, in addition to the Wantahe Lodge in London.

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ALLIED CAMPAIGNER VISITS SPRINGFIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 27—Mr. E. C. Anderson of New York, assistant to Dr. Daniel A. Poling, addressed the executive committee of the Springfield branch of the Allied Forces for Prohibition today, recommending steps believed to promise results locally and in the national field.

The committee adjourned until Friday, when officers will be chosen and a working program adopted, to be built largely around the young people.

FARMERS SEEK FEDERAL AID

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 27 (AP)—Estimating a 50 per cent loss of the remaining livestock in South Dakota unless additional feed is obtained immediately, Mr. Loyson G. Troth, State Secretary of Agriculture, yesterday asked federal authorities for assistance.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Available until May 1st, my furnished 3-room housekeeping apartment; spacious and cheerful; 15 minutes' walk from Christian Science church. Tel. Beacon 6460.

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N. Y. C., 646 West End Ave. (91st St.)—Three rooms, bath; including kitchen; electric refrigeration, radio. Tel. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings.

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General Classified

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GET the facts; save time and money; your facts checked; published data located; surveys, research; 10 years' experience. G. BRAINERD, 253 Broadway, New York City.

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MARRIED man, age 32, 10 years retail sales experience, last 3 years as store manager, department store chain; thorough knowledge of store operation and sales promotion; references; can go anywhere. W. W. PEARCE, Hartford City, Indiana.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines, must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Ground Pine
(Lycopodium obscurum)

Question: Will you identify the inclosed evergreen? (Illustrated above.) —M. H. C., Windsor, Conn.

Answer: It is ground pine, one of the club mosses, a group closely allied to the ferns. They are flowerless plants having erect, creeping, branched stems with small leaves. The fruiting body is a club-shaped cone developed at the end of a stem, the spore-being bodies in the axils of the leafy cones. The spores are shed in a powdery cloud, and are highly inflammable.

For many years they have been a source of flash powder for use in photography and on the stage for artificial lighting effects. Like the "horsetails," they are members of bygone geologic eras, only able to exist where they do not come in close competition with grasses. At Christmas time and other festive occasions, ground pine is valuable as a decorative green. It must be picked with care, however, for it is not overabundant.

Question: What is salt hay?—R. F., Chicago, Ill.

Answer: Salt hay is gathered on a salt marsh. It is excellent as a winter mulch, for, in addition to organic matter, it contains valuable salts. It may also be used for cattle feeding and for winter bedding.

In Lighter Vein

It Depends

The school inspector was testing little Tommy's general knowledge powers.

"Now, then, my lad," he said, "tell me which is the harvest season."

"From November to March," Tommy promptly replied.

"Come, come," said the inspector, "I'm surprised that you should name such barren months. Who told you that they were the harvest season?"

"My dad" said the boy. "He's a plumber."—*Pearson's.*

His Difficulty

"Brown's too independent to make good as a salesman."

"How's that?"

"He won't take orders from anyone."

Test of Scholarship

"How do you know that Cambridge is a college town?"

"The girls won't speak to you if you wear a hat."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

God, finite, testimonies, fruition, Apollo, chastisement, corporeality, Malachi (Mrs. W. P. W.)—*God* is sounded with short *o* as in odd.

Fi'-nite, with each *i* as in ice.

Tes'-tih-mo-nie, with the *e* and each *i* short, *o* "quick-long" as in obey. Avoid *tes'-tih-mun-ie*.

Froo-tih'-un, with *oo* as in food, *i* as in *it*, *u* clipped as in circus.

A-pol'-o, with *a* clipped as in *ac*count, first *o* as in pod, second as in old.

Chas'-tihs-ment, with *a* and *i* short, *e* clipped as in novel. Not *chas-tise'-ment*.

Cor-po-re-al'-ih-ty, with secondary stress on second syllable; first *o* as in cot, (not as in core), second as in post, *e* as in descend, *a* as in *at*, *i* as in *it*, *y* as in fancy.

Mal'-a-ki, with first *a* short, second clipped as in account, *i* as in ice.

1932 (H. A., who asks how this number should be read aloud)—In informal reading this number may be read "nineteen hundred thirty-two" or "nineteen thirty-two"; but in formal public reading better taste is shown in reading it "nineteen hundred and thirty-two." (The same applies to "3648" you cite.)

A Quotation for Today

ANYONE may err; only a fool will persist in error.
—BERKELEY

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Helping Daddy'

Glendale, Calif.

A RUMMAGE sale was being conducted by the women of a local church, when a small boy and girl entered, each holding tightly clasped in a tiny fist a dime which some kind person had given them for a "movie."

The children explained that they had decided to use the money to buy clothes for themselves, as their father was not employed.

The women, after conferring over the advisability of donating to the children what they needed, agreed it would be better to let the unselfish youngsters have the joy of "helping Daddy" supply the needs of the family by paying the small amount they had.

The little boy chose a sweater for himself, which he was told would cost five cents. He then asked that his sister be given all she could buy for the other 15 cents of their combined resources, as her needs were greater than his; so she was fitted out with some comfortable garments.

Needless to say, the price it had been intended to ask for the garments was paid by the women themselves and the children went away happy in the thought of sacrificing their pleasure to help the father who was out of work.

The Children's Corner

Grandfather Remembered a Warmer One

ON THE hill in Boston Common from which rises the big monument, Mr. Scroggins, Fib, and Florrie looked out over the Common and talked about the weather. This may not seem at first blush a very exciting thing to do. But the weather always has possibilities, especially on Boston Common, and when January has been extremely unlike January, more like April, people will talk about the weather.

"You didn't wear your tippet today, Mr. Scroggins," said Fib, pecking at a mite of bread.

"Hurrumph," said Mr. Scroggins. He dug the end of his cane into the unfrozen ground. "I'd be glad to wear it, but why wear it when you don't need it."

Florrie looked hard ahead with one eye and winked the other furiously.

"Seems queer to see all the people sitting on the benches in January," said Fib.

"Hurrumph!" said Mr. Scroggins.

Fib hopped here and there. "It's the warmest January I've ever seen on Boston Common."

Scroggins pulled his high hat over his eyes and squatted down against the base of the monument. "Hurrumph," he said. "Perhaps you don't remember a warmer January," he said, "but my grandfather did."

Fib flew excitedly into the air, wheeled to the right and then to the left, and dropped beside Scroggins. "Hurry, tell us!" said Fib.

Scroggins Looked at Florrie to See Whether or Not She Was Interested.

Scroggins looked at Florrie to see whether or not she was interested. She just winked a good deal. Scroggins began anyway.

"Grandfather Scroggins remembered when lilacs bloomed on Beacon Hill in January. He remembered when it was so warm on the Common that boys went swimming in the frog pond. He remembered when grass grew in January and some of the birds came back from down South."

"Araminta?" said Fib. Araminta is the well-known first robin of Boston Common.

"Araminta's great-great-great-grandfather," said Scroggins.

Florrie winked.

"And then," said Scroggins, "after the lilacs bloomed and the boys swam and the birds got back, it grew all black over the Common, the sky came down and it snowed and blew for four days. There was so much snow that it took Grandfather a whole day to get down through it to the nuts he'd stowed in the trunk of an old elm."

Fib flew toward the sky. He came back twittering with excitement. "The sky's getting dark," he said. Scroggins jumped up and peered overhead. Then he hurried home. Florrie just winked and waddled toward Lafayette Mall.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Coin Puzzle:
Place coin numbered 6 on 7; 9 on 10; 12 on 1; and 3 on 4.

Let's Collect Our State Flags

By FRANCES CARPENTER

Kansas

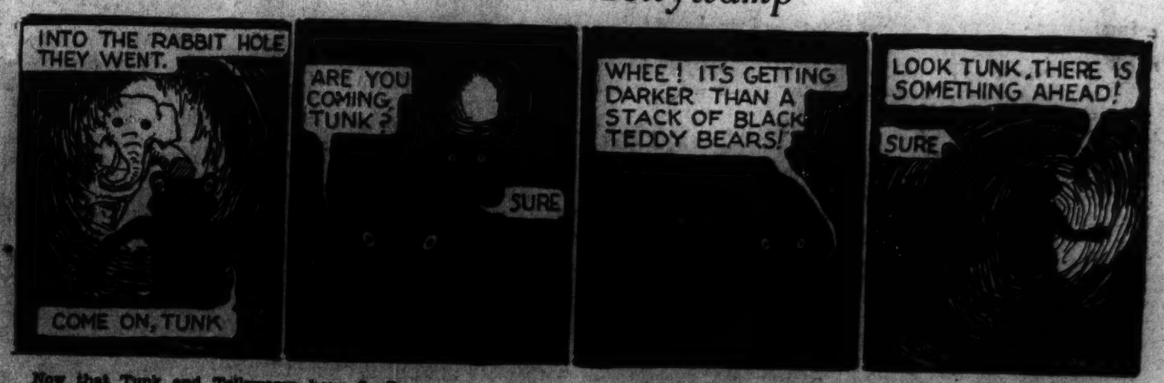
This State took for its name that of a Sioux Indian tribe, which means "the people of the south wind." Its nicknames are the "Sunflower State" and "Jayhawk." The motto of Kansas is the Latin, "Ad astra per aspera," which means "To the stars through difficulties." Kansas has been given as its state flower the golden sunflower because of the numbers of these yellow blossoms seen on its prairies.

Beginning at the upper left corner and reading each row from left to right, the thirty-fourth star in the American flag stands for Kansas.

Directions: Cut out and paste on a piece of stiff paper or in a scrapbook. Color with water-color paints or with crayons. The ground should be the blue of the American flag. The letters K A N S A S should be yellow, and the border of sunflower petals around the seal in the center should also be yellow. The border of the flag and the staff should be gold. The scene on the seal may be colored from nature.

(This series is appearing each Wednesday.)

Tunk and Tollywamp



Now that Tunk and Tollywamp have finally crossed the river safely, they bid good-by to their new friend, Koko, and start again to the Land of Wakenplay. Tollywamp sees a rabbit and they chase him through the trees. Soon they find themselves in a rabbit hole.

(To Be Continued Next Saturday.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Not Less, But Better Politics

OUT of the sultry clouds of apathy which have hung over the patient investigation of the Hofstadter committee into the public affairs of the City of New York has come an arresting flash of lightning in the report of the committee's chief counsel, Judge Samuel Seabury. New Yorkers, who have felt for years that they must put up with Tammany, have suddenly awakened to a hope that at last a leader may have come to show them the way out of their civic wilderness.

The stimulating effect of the report has not been produced by any of the usual means of political appeal. Judge Seabury has not revealed himself as another William Travers Jerome or Charles S. Whitman to picture with vivid and fiery metaphor the wickedness of grafters, for he has had a different situation to deal with. Having learned their lessons in the past, Tammany politicians of the latter days have seldom been caught engaging in the type of direct graft which is legally provable. Instead, the Seabury report says, they conduct their operations through "the interposition of a lawyer to whom the money is passed in the guise of a legal fee." To uncover the misuse of political power when exercised in so indirect a way required a different method, but Judge Seabury has found the effective approach.

With remarkable pertinacity, supported by a staff of courageous and intelligent assistants, Judge Seabury has dug out his evidence point by point, discovering in whatever direction the inquiry was turned "conditions suggestive of extortion and graft." It is the restraint in the language of the report and its devastating thoroughness which have given it the force of truth. Inexorably a ring of evidence has been built around the restive but not unduly alarmed quarry—the grafter—until he suddenly finds the strands clinging to his legs.

There has been revealed the purchase of pier rights through huge lawyer fees, the influence of the law firm of a former Tammany leader in the remunerative practice before the Board of Standards and Appeals, the admission of a sheriff that he helped himself to interest money which belonged to the city. The list of disclosures is too long even to outline here.

Yet, it has not been these unsavory disclosures, so much as the promise contained in constructive suggestions, which has so deeply stirred good citizens in favor of a further pursuit of the Hofstadter investigation. It is not so much the uncovering of evil as the changing of conditions that has transformed Judge Seabury overnight from a prosecutor into a leader of the people.

He hints at proposals which may come if the work of his committee is continued—a proposal for a city manager plan and separation from politics of the police, health and education departments. Much more thought must be given to these proposals before they can become definite goals toward which to reach, and Judge Seabury asks that the Hofstadter committee be given the opportunity to perfect its work.

When Judge Seabury asks for the end of the reign of the politician, however, he asks too much. Politicians are the price of democracy. Germany has discovered that. Spain is finding it out. In a democracy the aim must be not to eliminate the politician, but to bring the most intelligent and public-spirited men and women in the community into politics. Actually, that is what Judge Seabury is beginning to do.

It may take many years, perhaps a generation or more, before the pathway is clear. Children in the schools will have to be taught the conditions of the world in which they live, what must be done to put their house in order, and a new profession of politics must come into existence with training as thorough and standards as high as those of any other profession, before democracy will be freed permanently from the intrenched influence of machine control. Judge Seabury, perhaps, is taking one of the first practical steps toward that end in New York.

On the Bonnie Banks o' Clyde

SPEAKING at a Burns celebration the other evening, an eloquent pastor, who had visited Scotland last summer, said he could not understand how Sir Harry Lauder could see beauty in the Clyde and sing of its "bonnie banks." The Clyde to him was a river of industry. Shipyards lay on every hand. In one the ribs of the world's largest ship had begun to rise from its keel. In others, vessels of less pretentious size and design were in the making. The rat-tat-tat of the riveter rose above the sound of the water as it made its way to sea. The noise of hammer on steel plates mingled with the chug of a towboat. Beauty? Where was the beauty in this river of song?

The answer is not difficult.

When Sir Harry sang of the Clyde, he sang of a river he saw through eyes of romance. He was "roamin' in the gloamin'" wi' a lassie by his side. To him the river was a thing of beauty. A shaft of moonlight had fallen on its waters, and gave him voice. "Isn't it lovely roamin'?" said he to his companion. "In the gloamin'," she replied. And thus a song was born, a song that was to give the Clyde a new emphasis, although the fame of that river, not alone for industry but also for beauty in its upper and lower reaches, was known long before Sir Harry burst upon a weary world with the humors of street and hearth and home.

Beauty is not always on the surface.

Adam Smith and Today's Capitalism

IT WAS a useful reminder that Mr. George Soule gave to the seventh annual conference on the Cause and Cure of War at Washington that the capitalism at present in operation is something far removed from the capitalism elaborated by Adam Smith.

"This system we call capitalism," Mr. Soule said, "but it is far from capitalism as Adam Smith would have understood the term. It does not embody freedom of trade, freedom of investment, unrestricted competition, or the interplay of private enterprise intelligently seeking private gain which he expected would produce a balanced economy.

"Governments place barriers in the way of trade and restrict or encourage investment for political as opposed to economic ends. Private interests combine to maintain prices and limit output. Banks exercise control of credit policies and of currencies. Populations are not free to migrate."

Take just one point in the "Wealth of Nations"—that the source of wealth is labor. This smashing of the golden calf sounded strange in eighteenth century ears. To Adam Smith's generation wealth lay in the possession of precious metals, gold and silver. It sounded stranger when this economist gave gold and silver no further importance than pots and pans or any other commodity. To get them was just as easy as to get anything else. "A country that has wherewithal to buy gold and silver," he said, "will never be in want of these metals. They are to be bought for a certain price, like all other commodities."

Apply such a rule to present-day affairs. Mark down Adam Smith's "wherewithal," which is labor, and would you reach a price for your goods which would make them so attractive to the foreigner that he would part with his gold for them? Several conditions have arisen since the "Wealth of Nations" appeared which do not fit its classical argument. One only need be mentioned. It is the encircling of nations with mountainous tariff walls. Great Britain recently reduced the price of its goods by marking down its real wages through the device of unlinking its currency from gold. Immediately, however, France added more bricks to its tariff walls. And in general the greatest burst of tariff activity yet seen has been witnessed since Great Britain fell off the gold standard. The cheaper goods have been repelled.

In the lesser countries, such as some in South America and now some in the Balkans, this obstacle to trade has had serious effects. All of them are carrying heavy obligations to foreigners. But, because of tariff walls, they cannot sell the goods which would bring in the foreign currencies needed for payment of interest on their loans. The result has been involuntary default.

It might be well to reread Adam Smith, who sometimes has been called the father of modern capitalism. The part that lays down the division of world labor—under which each country would specialize in the production of those things for which it is best adapted—in contrast to national self-sufficiency, as the true agent of world welfare, holds a message that might be considered with some profit at this time.

Nonsense? Nonsense!

A SHORT time ago there appeared in a prominent book firm's catalogue a simple little entry which brought to the auction room a crowd humming with excitement. It was this:

> Lot 319. Dodgson (Charles Lutwidge). "Alice's Adventures Under Ground," the original autograph manuscript of the book subsequently revised and published as "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," 90 pages, illuminated title and dedication, and 37 pen-and-ink illustrations by the author, pasted at the foot of the last page, bound in the original morocco covers (July, 1862—February, 1868).

That day was a notable one in Sotheby's auction room, for, as was remarked, it was "hardly too much to describe this lot as the most attractive literary manuscript ever offered by auction." When the bidding was over and the book finally was sold, it was to Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach for $77,000.

And all because on a golden summer day a young man and three little girls went rowing on the River Thames—known at Oxford as the Isis. The sun on the water became hot and they stopped under a hayrick to rest. The little girls begged for a story, a demand to which Charles Dodgson was accustomed, since he many times had entertained his eight sisters; so he told them an enchanting tale which had been simmering in his imagination for several years. Soon afterward he wrote out the story and presented the manuscript to Alice Liddell, one of the little girls to whom he first had told the fantasy.

Some time this year there will be held in London an exhibition in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary—which, in fact, falls today—of this man who, under the pen name of Lewis Carroll, gave to children, little and big, the stories, "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass." Moreover, it is expected that Miss Alice Liddell, now Mrs. Hargreaves, on whose account, incidentally, the manuscript recently was sold, will come to the United States this summer for a similar celebration in America.

The Times, of London, in welcoming the plan of the exhibition, opportunely puts in a plea that in honoring Lewis Carroll the public shall not altogether forget Charles L. Dodgson, the lecturer in mathematics in Christ Church College, Oxford. For is there not a famous story that Queen Victoria, delighted with "Alice in Wonderland," asked that the next book written by its author be sent to her? She received Mr. Dodgson's "Condensation of Determinants, being a brief method for computing their mathematical values."

Perhaps the puzzle of the pundits as to why his whimsicalities have such a world-wide appeal would be enjoyed by no one more than by Lewis Carroll himself, for he was a skillful inventor of puzzles. For example, he baffled many expert mathematicians with this one: A rope is hung over a suspended wheel. At one end of the rope is fastened a weight, which is exactly balanced by a monkey hanging to the other end. If the monkey starts to climb the rope, what will happen to the weight?

Whatever may have become of the monkey, it is a matter of history that, as the Writer's Magazine records, the adventures of Alice have been translated into fourteen languages and 169 editions have been published in English since the original.

If Lewis Carroll had been told that dreamy summer afternoon that "Alice" and he would travel so far through the years, he probably would have exclaimed, "Nonsense!" To which his public might reply in the Red Queen's words, "You may call it 'nonsense' if you like, but I've heard nonsense compared with which that would be as sensible as a dictionary."

Banking Statesmanship

THE foreign bankers who have been meeting in Berlin for the last two months have at last produced an agreement which will extend for twelve months the period for repayment of the short-term debts owed to them by German banks and businesses. It was worth waiting for. It marks the first sign of the return of confidence in Germany's willingness and ability to repay her foreign obligations.

Last summer anxiety to retrieve foreign balances held in Germany assumed all the dimensions of a world scramble. In self-defense the Germans had to put up the bars and ration all applications for the transfer of funds, whereupon the foreign bankers made a virtue of necessity, and elected to impose a discipline upon themselves. This was called the "standstill" agreement. It will expire on Feb. 29, and it was to consider the next step that the bankers met in Berlin.

The "standstill" agreement hardly deserved the name, since it provided for the gradual repayment of the short-term debts, though in orderly fashion. The exact amount of repayments under this agreement is not given in the official summary of the new accord, but the amount must be considerable, for it is known that the total of German repayments since the fall of 1930 has reached well over $1,000,000,000. Quite rightly the foreign bankers regard this as a very creditable achievement. Together with the many evidences of German self-help it has persuaded them to base their new agreement, not on a fixed schedule, allowing for the reduction of the remainder of the short-term debt on due dates, but on a flexible plan whereby repayments will be made at the discretion of an advisory committee in consultation with the German authorities. The aim is that foreign drafts on Germany which in the last three months have strained the German economy should be strictly subordinated to German recovery.

This is banking statesmanship at its best. It is based on these wise words:

> The present extreme crisis must bring home to all peoples of the world the fact that all the countries grow poor together. The inverse is as true; all countries grow rich together. A lightening of burdens and a greater freedom of trade enriching one country will enrich all.

It is to be hoped that the statement will guide the eventual reconsideration of that other great body of German debts, reparations. Much has been heard of the necessity of going back to the Young plan. If there is any such turning back, there can be found even in the Young plan itself a philosophy of approach similar to that which the bankers have adopted. In concluding the biggest private credit agreement in history, totaling $1,500,000,000, world bankers have led the way.

Editorial Notes

A tailor of long experience, interviewed on men and their clothes, appears to have discovered a common denominator. "One eccentricity," says he, "seems to be shared by all men. At one time or another in their lives they give way to a strange desire for a green suit." If this be so—and who that questions can be sure that he is not an exception proving the rule?—how bright this world would temporarily be if all gave way to this strange desire at the same time!

It is related that Henry Ford went all the way from Detroit to Cleveland to get a place in the organization of Alexander Winton, pioneer automobile manufacturer. Yet, in spite of the recommendation of the chief engineer, he couldn't get the job. They wanted a qualified mechanic. Henry Ford wasn't good enough. But Ford built a car and won against Winton at the Grosse Point races. Losing a job may often mean stepping forward to a bigger opportunity.

Fruit frozen for twelve months, the United States Department of Agriculture reports, was found to be in perfect condition at the end of that time. The same thing probably will be said soon of frozen assets thawed out by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Forty countries are connected by telephone with the United States, thus linking 92 per cent of the world's telephones. What a step toward isolating the isolationists!

Many billboards are vacant now, so why not give some idle workers employment removing some of those which most flagrantly mar beautiful scenery?

Soviet chemists filter soapy water, to save the soap. Many small boys could show them a much easier way than that.

A man might also be known by the candidate he supports.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The League and the Far East—Newton D. Baker's Position

THERE is deep significance in the interest taken in the United States in the possible effect upon the prestige of the League of Nations of the progress of the Sino-Japanese struggle over Manchuria. The United States is not a member of the League. We are told that the great majority of Americans are antagonistic to American participation, that it would be fatal for any political party to base a campaign upon the proposition that the United States should become a member. And yet a very great part of the condemnation which has been heaped upon Japan by Americans has been because of the apparent Japanese repudiation, in whole or in part, of League authority. Americans say they do not believe in the League, and yet there was a loud and continuing chorus of reprobation when Japan refused to accept either the League's demand that she withdraw from Manchuria, or the proposition of a commission of inquiry under League auspices.

Politicians insist that America has no desire to enter the League, and yet when the Japanese Government, most stupidly, I think, protested against having an American sit in at the League Conference dealing with the main episode, a vigorous protest went up from the people of the United States. The defense of Japanese actions, and they are in the main thoroughly defensible, has been made appreciably harder in the United States because of the feeling here that by them the League has been struck a serious blow.

* * *

Another interesting phase of this far-eastern controversy is the emphatic illustration it gives to the growing recognition of the interdependence of nations. Starting merely as a quarrel over the police regulation of a province of China, it has become a controversy in which all the great powers are beginning to manifest a lively interest. While Secretary Stimson's note establishing American policy as to any new relationship to China which Japan might base upon its military activities has not been indorsed by any European power, it is a fact that many of them are beginning to manifest an increasing interest in what the Japanese are attempting.

The Council of the League of Nations has been giving grave attention to phases of this problem at its session this week. For the sake of the peace of the world it is going to become necessary to determine whether such civil movements as the Chinese boycott of Japan are, in fact, warlike moves of which the League can take cognizance. The question of whether a government, the authority of which receives such slender recognition in its own territory as does that of Nanking, can be regarded as sovereign is another. The feeling is growing that the League will suffer in prestige not because it failed to check this Japanese aggression at the beginning, but only if it fails now to read the lesson of far eastern events in the last four months, and prepare itself more effectively to come to grips with such a situation should one arise in future.

In its relation to practical politics in the United States, the League is given new prominence by the courage and frankness with which Mr. Newton D. Baker, a receptive candidate for the presidential nomination, proclaims his devotion to that organization, and his conviction that the United States should accept a seat in its governing body. Some politicians think that by so doing Mr. Baker has put himself outside the pale of possible nominees. Indeed, there are suggestions that, not wishing to be a candidate, he takes this way of wrecking his candidacy without the necessity of formally declining a nomination. And finally there are those who think he may be removed from the political field by appointment to the Supreme Bench as successor to Justice Holmes.

It will be interesting to see, as this campaign develops, what is the reaction of politicians and the voters to Mr. Baker's position. His party inherited the League issue from its distinguished President, Woodrow Wilson, and can only condemn Mr. Baker's advocacy on the ground of political expediency. But if by chance he should be nominated, the League cannot fail to become a major issue in the campaign. "A solemn referendum" to the nation's voters, which Mr. Wilson hoped to see in 1920, may well come out of this year's nomination. Unhappily, the American custom of making up many different and often irrelevant issues in one campaign makes it difficult to determine what has been the verdict upon any. Prohibition, the tariff, the personality of the nominees, and above all the existence of nation-wide industrial depression, are likely to contribute so much to the pending controversy that even the championship of Newton Baker could hardly make the League of Nations a paramount issue.

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Harking back to the international repercussions of the situation in the Far East, I was told an amusing story the other day about the financial relations of China to the League of Nations. It is well known that China owes the League in past dues something in the neighborhood of $3,000,000 today. Her Government, in fact, has never paid any dues whatsoever to the body to which she is now appealing so earnestly for aid. Some years ago the official presiding over the financial affairs of the League said to the Chinese delegate: "I can understand that the dues assessed against your country are a very great burden on the Government, which is still youthful, and the finances of which have not been thoroughly organized. Why don't you let us put you in the class with the poorer nations, such as Nicaragua, or Salvador, or some of the lesser states of the Near East? It would save you a very material amount of money in dues."

The Chinese delegate was shocked. "Such an action," he said, "would reflect upon the standing of my Government. It would be an affront to its dignity. The Chinese are a great people, and we insist that we shall be regarded in the League as one of the great nations of the world." Accordingly, the dues were retained as originally established; Chinese dignity was upheld, and not one cent has been paid to the League.

Books of Current Interest

Two Russian Exiles

Hidden Springs of the Russian Revolution: Personal Memoirs of Katerina Breshkovskaia, edited by Lincoln Hutchison. Stanford University, California: Stanford University Press. $5.

A World Can End, by Irina Skariätina. New York: Cape & Smith. $3.50.

There are so many points of similarity and contrast between these two books that they invite a joint review. Indeed, Mme. Breshkovskaia's book is in many ways a key to the understanding of Mme. Skariätina's. Both authors are Russian women of the aristocratic class; both suffered harsh treatment at the hands of an antipathetic political régime; both are distinctly anti-Bolshevist in their sympathies. But here the points of similarity end.

Katerina Breshkovskaia, the "Babushka" or Grandmother of the Revolution, as she was affectionately called, was one of the best-known figures in the struggle against Tsarism. She belonged to the idealistic group of pioneer revolutionists who fearlessly sacrificed themselves in the uneven struggle with the colossus of autocracy. Mme. Breshkovskaia's record was typical: membership in a secret revolutionary organization, a trip in disguise for agitation among the peasants, detection by the police, arrest, trial, Siberian exile. Her reminiscences bring vividly before the reader many episodes in the hunted, underground life of the Russian professional revolutionist: the tapping system of communication which prisoners devised and which sometimes served even as a means for playing chess; the mixed feelings with which the peasants heard the new ideas from their town missionaries; the wandering of the escaped exile through the endless Siberian mountains, forests and swamps, with all the forces of the Government on his trail.

After more than twenty years in exile, Mme. Breshkovskaia saw the revolution, for which she had worked almost all her life. For weeks she was a national heroine, haranguing applauding throngs all over Russia on the triumph of justice and liberty. But the tides of historical development did not run toward Mme. Breshkovskaia's ideal: a coöperative commonwealth in which the peasants—whose pacifism and other moral qualities she perhaps overestimated—would play a leading rôle. The Bolshevist Revolution, in the forms which it assumed, was quite alien to her; and for more than a decade there has been no place in Russia for the "Grandmother of the Revolution."

Very different is the life story of Mme. Irina Skariätina (formerly Countess Keller). The youngest daughter in a wealthy aristocratic Russian family with an ancestral estate that could be traced back 300 years to the very beginning of the Romanoff dynasty, Countess Keller belonged to what might be called the top 10,000 of the Tsarist social order. The childhood memories with which her book begins are dotted with famous Russian names: Galitzines, Koutouzoffs, Tolstoys; and one of her playmates when she went abroad with her family to the Riviera was the future Crown Princess of Germany.

From the petted, sheltered youth in such an environment to the bleak, hungry, ruthless "Red Peter," as Petrograd was called during the period of civil war, was an appalling change; and in her narrative, which is partly in the form of a diary and partly in that of undated reminiscences, Mme. Skariätina paints a harrowing picture of hardship and suffering. She does not—and with her background she probably could not—undertake to explain why the revolutionary régime finally beat off all the attacks of its internal and foreign enemies. For the sake of perspective, it might be useful for the reader of Mme. Skariätina's work to remember that in revolution, as in war, the atrocities are never all on one side, and that the diary of a Soviet sympathizer who suffered imprisonment in anti-Bolshevist territory would most probably contain equally repulsive scenes.

After the fairy-tale childhood and the grim revolutionary interlude, Mme. Skariätina's life again took a happy turn. When the American Relief Administration, under the direction of Mr. Herbert Hoover, entered Russia, some of its officials took a keen interest in her fate and, besides relieving her immediate physical distress, assisted her in going abroad. She is now the wife of Victor F. Blakeskee, lieutenant of the United States Navy, retired.

It was suggested at the beginning of this review that in Mme. Breshkovskaia's reminiscences one could find a key to the understanding of Mme. Skariätina's. For Mme. Breshkovskaia knew and describes aspects of pre-war Russian life which were very different from the gilded childhood of Irina Skariätina. In the brutally repressive régime of Tsarism, in the discouragement of elementary education, in the crowding of the prisons and places of Siberian exile with the idealistic of the Russian educated classes, in the failure to alleviate the tension caused by the contrasts of wealth and poverty in city and village alike, were germinating the seeds of a mighty and terrible social upheaval. When this upheaval came, it not only obliterated the former Russian ruling class, Mme. Skariätina's class, but drove the "Grandmother of the Revolution," hurt, bewildered and uncomprehending, to seek refuge in Czechoslovakia.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

A World Silence

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An idea has come to us in connection with the Disarmament Conference which might prove valuable in focusing the attention of men, women and children throughout the world on the supreme effort that is to be made at Geneva. The suggestion is that two minutes of silence should be observed at the opening of the conference by the populations of all states members of the League of Nations.

For many years now we have looked into the past on the occasion of the armistice, and have gained very greatly by the experience, so that we might resent any attempt to change what has already become sacramental to us. But fresh generations of vigorous young people who lost no loved ones, and for whom the great war has already receded into history, are gradually taking our place. Some of these have confessed that they feel strangers to the silence that their elders are celebrating; but we believe that the young would be able to unite whole-heartedly with the silent thought that celebrated the brotherhood of man, and that looked into the future with fearless energy and constructive desire. Such a silence, if it proved helpful, might even recur annually at the opening session of the Assembly.

Christians, Muhammadans, Hindus, and those of other faiths would use this silence variously, according to their modes of thought, yet one cannot believe that the unvoiced desire of all who look for a real peace would remain unblessed, nor can one believe that the conference itself would lack inspiration or power. The world is slowly waking up to the fact that it is the silent millions, rather than the statesmen and orators, who embody the vast energies for good of the human race, and alone are able to give its driving force to the League.

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